PALMER
is the only high grade tyre.
WELLINGTONS
recommend same.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. III. NO 309 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1915. ONE ANNA

Nothing just as good as
PALMERS
the all-British tyres.
WELLINGTONS
sell them.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden to	Rs.
SUNDAY.				
2nd Jan. '16	Mooltan ..	10000	....	..
9th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
16th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	....	..
23rd ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	..
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Arabia ..	8000
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	....	..
13th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Karmala ..	9000
20th ,,	Kashmir ..	9000	....	..
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Khyber ..	9000
5th March	Khiva ..	9000	....	..
12th ,,	Medina ..	12500	....	..
19th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
26th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
2nd April	Kashgar ..	9000	....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Walwa ..	11000
16th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	....	..
23rd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
30th ,,	Karmala ..	9000	....	..

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
Dec. 15	Mongara ..	8300	Nil ..	..
30th ,,	Sardinia ..	7000	Khyber ..	9000
13th Jan 16	Namur ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
27th ,,	Yankin ..	7000	Mongolia ..	10000
10th Feb.	Novara ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
24th ,,	Malta ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to "THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers	Destinati
18th Dec	Linga ..	Karachi Coasting.
29th ,,	Shirala	Mombasa and Zanzibar
1st Jan. '16	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct*
1st ,,	Fundua ..	Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports

* or later on arrival of the English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs, MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kirin Maru ..	T. Sasaki	3801	20th Dec	31st Dec.
Rangoon Maru	T. Kusano	5348	28th Dec.	8th Jan. 16
Tenshin Maru	S Yamazaki	4175	2nd Jan	13th Jan
Iyo Maru	K Okamoto	6320	10th Jan	22nd Jan
Yetorofu Maru	K. Ogura	4166	13th Jan	25th Jan.

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN.

via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Tons	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departures.
EuropaMaru 2	3078	S Nakagawa	21st Dec.	2nd Jan 16
Luzon Maru.	4077	T Ariyata	15th Jan	29th Jan.
Saigon Maru.	4838	T. Watanabe	30th Jan	11th Feb

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

AUTUMN SAILINGS. 1915.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about,	Leave Karachi about.
City of Marseilles	A & C	8250	--	30th Dec

FARES.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	--	942	--	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS Rs. 5,00,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment?

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENTS

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000

ESTABLISHED 1838.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for

FIRE, BURGLARY, MOTOR CAR, MOTOR CYCLE, BICYCLE, LIVE STOCK, ACCIDENT & SICKNESS, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, PLATE GLASS, LIFT & HOIST DRIVING ACCIDENTS

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—

25-14, Church Gate St. BOMBAY.

(P. O. Box 112)

Manager for India.—G. M. ROSE.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

A 13

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave. Bombay, about
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	9th Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	24th Dec. ,,
S.S. Cassalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	7th Mar. ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	21st ,, ,,

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provides it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

NEW YEAR 1916.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED

AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA

CONFECTIONER

BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.).

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein	Liaoyang
Australia		Calcutta
Changehun		London
Darien (Dalney)		Lyons
Hankow		Fengtien
Harbin		(Mukden)
Hong-Kong		Nagasaki
Honolulu		Newchwang
Kobe		New York
Les Anglos (Cal. U.S.A.)		Osaka Pekin
Ryejun (Port Arthur)		
San Francisco		
Shanghai		
Sydney (Australia)		
Tiehling		
Tientsin		
Tokyo		
Tsingtau		
Tsinanfu.		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of any largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:

26, Bishopsgate London E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Point)	
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,547

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted

For other particulars and rules or business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter).

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Zymole Trokeys are just the thing for hoarseness. They clear the throat and soothe the irritated membrane. Absolutely harmless.

B 2

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advetisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a. m. and 5 p. m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

QUICK WASHING done. Linen returned in 8 hours. JAMES CONNELL, VICTORIA LAUNDRY, opp. Prince's Dock. 2529

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Runs under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation commands excellent view. Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. Proprietors, J. L. DE SOUZA and D. SANTOS.

WANTED

WANTED GENTLEMAN to Share large room in a well appointed flat on Apollo Bunder, good table. Terms moderate. Apply CECIL, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1000

WANTED—PAYING GUEST by European family in modern flat on Apollo Bunder, room large and airy with bathroom attached. Apply CECIL, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

WANTED ELECTRICIAN for the Belgaum Club, to have charge of engine and lighting. Pay Rs. 60 per mensem and overtime. Conditions on application. Apply HON. SECRETARY. 916

WANTED by an experienced PARSI UNDERGRADUATE, S. L. French, tuitions or any other employment from 7 a.m. to 10 a.m. (S.T.), and from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. or later. For particulars apply to Box No. 123, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

WANTED AT ONCE.—MOTOR DRIVERS, ENGINE DRIVERS for seagoing vessels, and Masters for Inland Steam Vessels (certificated) for service in the Persian Gulf. Apply in person with certificates to the STAFF OFFICER, R. I. M. DOCKYARD, Bombay. 2711

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of an ENGLISH-TEACHER for a private School, at Kumbharia (Cutch.) Only experienced matrics who are strong in Mathematics, English and Sanskrit need apply, with copies of testimonials and other educational mention before the 1st proximo to

MANJI RAMJI RATHOD,
Secretary.
Ex. P. O. Wagrod,
via Patan, N. Gujrat. 2731

WANTED a MECHANICAL ENGINEER, who has passed the first or second class Boilers Act examination to look after boilers, motor cars, Launches, steam and oil Engines, Windmills, Telephone including Electric Light Installatinos, etc. He must be able to carry out all repairs to machinery personally. No fitter provided. Pay Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 75 p.m., by annual increment of Rs. 5.

Apply stating age, qualifications, previous experience, etc., to THE CHIEF ENGINEER, Porbander. 900

WANTED—a COMPOUNDER for the Thana Service of Compounders, to begin on Rs. 15 pay rising to Rs. 30. Candidates are required to know some English and must state their educational qualifications.

Applications to be addressed to the undersigned.

D. H. GAVANKAR,
Chairman, Dispensary Committee,
Bassein Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Bassein (Thana), 25th Dec. 1915. 2730

WANTED—ARABIC and TURKISH INTERPRETERS for employment with the troops in Mesopotamia. Men must be fit and willing for field service.

Applications must reach the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department, Secretariat, by the 31st January, 1916.

The following are the conditions of service and rates of pay, etc.:—

First Class interpreters, i.e., those who can read, write and speak Arabic, Turkish and English, Rs. 146.

Second Class, i.e., those who can read, write and speak Arabic and English, Rs. 106.

Thrid Class, i.e., those who can read, write and speak Arabic and have good colloquial knowledge of either Urdu or English, Rs. 66.

Fourth Class, i.e., those who have good colloquial knowledge of Arabic and either Urdu or English, Rs. 46.

All will be granted free passage from Home and free return passage after not less than six months' service in Mesopotamia.

The following additional concessions will be granted:—

(1) Free rations or in lieu an allowance of 12, 8, 6 and 4 annas per diem for 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Class interpreters, respectively.

(2) Outfit allowance of Rs. 75 for 1st and 2nd Class interpreters, and Rs. 50 for 3rd and 4th Class interpreters.

(3) Advance of one month's pay, if desired.

(4) In the case of 1st and 2nd Class interpreters, free passage for one servant, if desired. 2694

WANTED

WANTED—An intelligent EUROPEAN LADY TYPIST. Light work, small pay. Apply Box No. 677 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2733

WANTED a STEWARD for the Delhi Club, Ld., salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to THE SECRETARY. 902

WANTED a smart P.O.P. PRINTER, salary Rs. 25 to 30 p.m. Apply GUERRA & SONS, Photographers, No. 107, Post Office Road, Mhow, C. I. 902

WANTED experienced NURSE, pure European, for a boy aged twelve months. Personal reference essential. Hills in hot weather. Wages Rs. 45. Apply to Mrs. COOK, 51, The Mall, Mhow. 901

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, CALCUTTA—SCIENCE MASTERSHIP.—Applications are invited from gentlemen with English qualifications, who would be able to join, if appointed, early in 1916.

Salary for the first three years, Rs. 400 per mensem and furnished quarters.

Apply to THE PRINCIPAL. 900.

WANTED SUBSCRIBERS to a Shorthand Monthly of 16 pages reading matter. Appealing to every Shorthand-writer from a beginner to a re[illegible]. Annual subscription Rs. 2-8 only.

Apply for sample copy enclosing one anna stamp to—

EDITOR, SHORTHANDER.
918 Lahore.

WANTED a few good SENIOR PROOF READERS for the Government of Bihar and Orissa Press. Only thoroughly capable and experienced men need apply. Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to—

The Superintendent,
Government Press,
917 P. O. Gulzarbagh (Patna).

WANTED.—AN ACCOUNTANT, must be thoroughly competent and have passed the highest examinations in accounts, also must have a thorough knowledge of casting system for a large leather factory and tannery. Indian preferred. Apply with testimonials stating salary required to

THE CHROME LEATHER CO.,
2727 Madras.

ASSAM LABOUR BOARD.—Applications will be received by Undersigned up to the 15th January, 1916, for the post of SUPERVISOR under this Board. Salary Rs. 1,000, rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,200. Leave, leave allowances and travelling allowance will be regulated by the provisions of the Civil Service Regulations. The appointment will be made for three years in the first instance, subject to three months' notice on either side, and to the right of the Board to dispense with the services of the Supervisor for misconduct. Applicants should state age, qualifications occupation and extent of the knowledge of vernacular languages spoken by Assam tea garden coolies and should be accompanied by testimonials.

W. M. KENNEDY, Major I.A.,
Chairman, Assam Labour Board.
Block B-3, Clive Buildings, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

FRESH-FLOWERS—Fancy Baskets Beautiful Bouquets, Wreaths, Crosses made to order. SORABJEE ERANEE, Claro Road, near Convent, Byculla. 2738

COINS FOR SALE.—Ancient Greek, Roman, and Persian; also English, Foreign and Indian old Silver and Coper Coins. Price List from R. D. SETHNA, Rambaugh Road, Karachi. 2735

FOR SALE.—CHESTNUT COUNTRYBRED MARE, 3 years, about 14-2. Arab Sire and Dam.

DARK CHESTNUT COUNTRYBRED MARE. 2 years, about 14-1, by Thoroughbred Sire.

Apply to Box No. 673. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2718

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.—200 pairs gent's Tan box Hide Oxford walking shoes, bark tanned, soles screwed on, toe capped, linen lined, Medium toe. Your opportunity—do not miss it. In sizes 5 and 6 only. Reduced price Rs. 3/2. THE CHROME LEATHER CO., MADRAS. 612-A

OMIAR DIARY FOR 1916—With instructive data such as information regarding the weight of rolled steel beams, channels, angles, tees, bolts and nuts ect. Power required to drive machinery, port charges, illustrated price list etc. etc. Price As. 8, OMIAR FOUNDRY, Mazagaon, Bombay. 2739

IMPORTANT TO CONGRESS VISITORS.—We have got the finest collection of high-grade rebuilt and second-hand TYPEWRITERS of all Makes from Rs. 60 upwards. A visit earnestly solicited. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 36, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 2715

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR SERIOUS STAMP-COLLECTORS.—Want to sell a highly specialized collection of British India stamps containing entire sheets and blocks and rarities; a collection of Great Britain stamps, rich and magnificent; and a collection of Colonials containing Queen, King Edward and King George stamps. A rare opportunity not likely to recur. Apply "A.B.C.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises.

TO BE LET.—A nice large airy room with bath-room attached, etc., also it has got a separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 1111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. AHMED HAJI KADERDINA, of Bombay Cutchee Memon Mahomedan, the Executor of the Will of ASHABAI, widow of ADAM MOLEDINA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground since redeemed from payment of all taxes to Government together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at or near the Ripon Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 484 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 135 and 524 New No. H/13645 Old Survey Nos 268 and 270 and New Survey No. 34, 35/3554 and bounded on the East by a public passage on the the West by the property of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy on the North by the property of Rahimabai, widow of Haji Haroon Mahomed and on the South by the property of Devidas Purshotamdas which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 3877 (24), 3877 (25) and Street Nos. 64W and 64X and were formerly in the occupation of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay and are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 17th day of December, 1915.

MERWANJI KOLAH & Co.,
2660 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA MEMORIAL FUND.

THE UNDERSIGNED invite the attention of the citizens of Bombay to the following Resolution passed at the Public Meeting called by the Sheriff held under the Presidency of His Excellency Lord Willingdon on the 10th December, 1915, and request subscriptions for the Memorial.

"That this meeting resolves that a suitable memorial to a memorials be raised to Sir Pher[illegible]th M. Mehta, and that a Committee and Secretaries composed of the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number, be appointed to collect subscriptions and to take all necessary measures in that behalf."

Yours faithfully,

J. A. D. McBain,
Narottam Morarjee Goculdas.
Stanley Reed.
Lalloobhai Samaldas,
H. P Mody,
Rahimtoola Currimbhoy,
Jehangir B. Petit,
Choonilal V. Mehta.

D. E. WACHA,
Honorary Secretaries.

N.B.—Subscriptions may be made payable to any one of the Secretaries and where cheques are sent it is requested that they will be crossed. 2697

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. PURSHOTAMDAS KALIDAS, the Administrator of the property and credits of Ranchhordas Kalidas and also the sole heir of Ranchhordas Kalidas has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property:

It is believed that the title deeds relating to the property have been either lost destroyed or burnt. If any person however is in possession of the title deeds relating to the said property or any of them and claims thereby any lien or charge thereon or on the said property or has any claim in respect thereof or of the said property by any means whatsoever he is required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as attorneys for the Purchaser at their office, No. 65 Esplanade Road within the Fort within one week from the date hereof, otherwise the lien charge or claim will be considered as waived and the purchase will be completed without any reference thereto.

Dated this 27th day of December, 1915.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
2737 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. ELYSIA has arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool and discharges in the No. 6 Alexandra Dock. Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignatures and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning. Holders of through B/Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods, failing the undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Graham's Building,
Bombay, 27th December, 1195. 2732

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

THE Exchange Banks will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant and SATURDAY the 1st proximo being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881. 2700.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. HORMUSJEE MUNCHERJEE CAMA and HORMUSJI NOWROJI CAPTAIN have contracted to sell to our client Mr. Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Dubash the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim against the said property or any part thereof either by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, trust, lien, partition, share, easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office No. 24 Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed irrespective of any such claims and such claims (if any) will be considered as waived.

The Description of the property above referred to is as follows:—

All that piece or parcel of land formerly of the pension and tax tenure (but since redeemed from payment of pension and tax to Government) together with the Bungalow, outhouses etc., standing thereon situate on the Gowalia Tank Road (also known as Cumballa Hill Road) without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement four thousand one hundred and twenty-eight square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7149 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2946 and Street No. 86 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the said Gowalia Tank Road on or towards the East by the property of Dhunjibhoy Merwanji Mehta on or towards the West by a passage leading to the Bungalow of Jamsetji Nusserwanji Dady and which said premises were formerly and are now partly in the occupation of Mr. Pestonji Dinshaw Khan as tenant and partly in the occupation of the family of the said Mr. Merwanji Jehangir Tarachand.

Dated at Bombay this 27th day of December, 1915.

CRAWFORD BROWN & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2736

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT NARAYEN DABHOLKAR ROAD, LAND'S END, MALABAR HILL, KNOWN AS "SABOO PALACE."

Under instructions from the Executor and Trutsee of the last Will and Testament of the late Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo, with a view to wind up the estate of the said deceased, and to utilise the surplus in charity, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th January, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following property:

All that piece or parcel of Government Leasehold ground with the messuage, bungalow or dwelling-house, stables and outhouses, standing thereon, situate at Malabar Hill, on the West side of Narayan Dabholkar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,796 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the said Narayan Dabholkar Road, on or towards the West by the Sea shore, on or towards the North by the property belonging to the estate of Panalal Poonamchand, on or towards the South by a public passage, and beyond that by the property of Gulji Sanghani, which said land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 93, New No. 16414, Old Survey No. 8-29 and New Survey No. 7231, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward, Ward No. 3350, Street No. 15 and are known by the name of Saboo Palace.

Private offers for the said property will be received by Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Executor and Trustee of the Will of Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo and by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Hon'ble the Advocate-General and by the Undersigned.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Executor and Trustee of the Will of Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 28th December, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS

SKATING RINK

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.

Matinee for children every Saturday AT 4-30 P. M.

New Year's Eve, December 31st

GRAND

DOMINO DANCE.

Tuesday, 4th January 1916

SPORTS ON SKATES.

Friday, 14th January 1916

GRAND FANCY DRESS

CARNIVAL.

Special for the Congress Week

Lalitkaladarsh Natak Co.,

GRAND ROAD,

Bombay Theatre,

Tuesday, 28th Dec., at 8-30 p.m.

MANAPAMAN

RATES AS USUAL.

K. V. BHONSLEY,
Proprietor

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

TO-NIGHT

SPECIAL XMAS PROGRAMME

"THE LITTLE FLOWER GIRL"

3-Reel Coloured Drama

AND

"THE LOVE LIAR"

3-Reels.

4th Drama of "WHO PAYS?" SERIES

together with

LATEST GAZETTE

Time: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily.

EXCELSIOR

Commencing on January 1st, 1916.

A REMARKABLE NOVELTY!!!

Maurice E. Bandmann presents

A. J ROBERTS

with his remarkable scientific invention, the

WIRELESS CONTROLLED AIRSHIP

Mr. Roberts will fly his Twenty-foot Model, the latest in Airships, over the heads of the Audience inside the Theatre. The wonderful point of Mr. Roberts' great invention is the fact that the Airship is controlled solely by

WIRELESS FROM THE STAGE

There being no communicating wires or cords of any description,

Also the Wonderful

WALKING AND TALKING AUTOMATION.

Worked and controlled by wireless Electricity. For the first time on any Stage in the World

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Gen. Manager.....James McGrath.

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 P.M.

TO THE CONGRESS AND CONFERENCE DELEGATES AND SUPPORTERS

A SPECIAL PERFORMANCE

OF THE GORGEOUS CLASSIC SPECTACLE

"ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA"

founded on

SHAKESPEARE'S MASTERPIECE

produced by the Cinema Co. of "QUO VADIS" fame.

8,000 feet long. Shown complete.

Price Rs. 2 to four Annas.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

Tel: Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 1266.

Perfection in Pathe-Play.

AN

ARCH VILLAIN

BY PATHE FRERES.

PARIS.

5,000 Feet.

A powerful emotional drama!

SHOWING:—Sat. 25th to 31st December 1915.

TIME:—7 p. m. 8-45 p. m. 10 p. m.

MATINEE:—5-15 p.m. every Sat. and Sun.

PRICES AS USUAL.

A HEARTY WELCOME

TO

CONGRESS AND MOSLEM LEAGUES.

Under the patronage of His Highness the Maharaja GAIKWAR OF BARODA.

THE GANDHARVA NATAK MANDLI.

ONLY FOUR POPULAR PLAYS

Specially for the Congress Session in Christmas

IN

NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

Tuesday, 28th Dec. 1915, at 8-30 p.m (S.T.)

MANAPMAN

Thursday, 30th Dec. 1915, at 8 p.m. (S.T.)

MRICHAKATIC

Saturday, 1st Jan. 1916, at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

VIDYAHARAN

Sunday, 2nd Jan. 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

SOUBHADRA

The Mandli will leave Bombay for Aurangabad after performing the above four plays only.

Admission fees:

Rs. 3, 2-8, 2, 1-8, 1, As. 12 and As. 8.

Tickets can be had at Mandli's residence at Arab's Bungalow, behind Mr. Gokhale's Hotel, Grant Road, from 24th Inst.

K. P. PANDIT,
Manager,
Gandharva Natak Mandli.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

Bombay's Most Central Theatre.

Great Success of

Third Cinema Programme.

6-45 p.m. TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.

The gripping American Drama

A MAID OF THE WILD

A real human story, splendidly acted and photographed.

The long comic film

MAX IS LOVE-SICK

Featuring the inimitable idol of Paris.

Max Linder.

TO HELP HER DADDY.

A triumph of juvenile acting.

WINTER SPORTS.

A film that was so successful on Christmas night that it could not be taken off.

THE KING'S VISIT TO FRANCE

an interesting topical picture.

The best theatre orchestra in the East under the direction of Mr. W. H. Bond.

Prices: Re. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & As. 4.

Box Seats Rs. 2.

The Royal Opera House Cinema performances have made such a great impression on the public that within fifteen days of its permanent opening all the Dress Circle seats (at the first show on December 25th) and all the Balcony seats (at the first show on December 25th) were sold out and late comers had to be accommodated in higher classes.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

We have the greatest pleasure to-day in intimating our patrons that we have now completed arrangements to publish our next **BIG SERIAL FILM**, which will constitute the biggest, best and the most startling film ever put before the public of Bombay.

The Story of this Film will be published in a Serial form by the Leading Daily

"THE TIMES OF INDIA:"

Having been written

By Arthur B. Reeves,

one of America's best short story writers.

The size of the **Times** will be increased by four pages, two of which will be occupied by this story

EVERY SATURDAY.

You will read the Story first and will then see it in Pictures at our Theatre.

PLAYED BY THE LEADING PATHE PLAYERS

Including

ARNOLD DALY
PEARL WHITE
AND
SHELDON LEWIS

Our Theatre is being fitted up with a special Balcony for the reception of our better class patrons, and a number of gifts in the shape of Hats for Ladies, Tie-Pins for Gents and special Music booklets will be given away Free.

Watch for further particulars of this Tremendous Film.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

5 CONCERTS

AT

GANDHARV MAHA VIDYALAYA

SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY.

From 25th December to 1st Jan.

EVERY DAY 9-30 P. M.

Rates Rs. 3, 2, 1 As. 8.

Manager.

INDIAN INK.

Second Number of the War Fund Magazine

Forty-full page Pictures.
Nineteen Colour Plates.

Thirty-two Stories, Articles, Verse.

Among the contributors to the second number are:—H. E. Lady Carmichael, Sir Rabindranath Tagore, R. C. Lehmann (of *Punch*), Dolf Wyllarde, Coulson Kernahan Margaret Peterson, Major Corbett, Frank Lea Jo Hookum" etc., etc.

Rudyard Kipling's Debut—by "Septimus"

Order early to avoid disappointment.

AN IDEAL CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

PRICE ONE-RUPEE.

Of all Booksellers. Published by Messrs Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.

INDIAN INK.

Note.—The entire profits of the publication will be paid in to the

Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referesent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address—"SURETY." Bombay.

The man who doesn't care what happens generally has constipation. No wonder he feels bad. Ought to take Kasagra, the pleasant liquid laxative and see how much lighter things look. D-10

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 26.

Elysia	Kinnaird	Liverpool

Dec. 27.

Caledonia	Dowell	London
Hanametal	Lennox	Singapore
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 27.

Lawoe	Webb	Persian Gulf

The following steamer entered the docks for loading:—

Steamer	Mateor	for Balikpapan

The following steamer received port clearance yesterday:—

Steamer:—Sangola		for Calcutta

Monday, 27th December, 1915.

The N. Y. K. steamer Bombay Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Hongkong on the 26th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Rangoon Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 26th instant and due here on the 29th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Penang Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 21st instant.

S.S. Elysia:—The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, 4,002 tons, Captain J. Kinnaird, arrived here on Sunday from Liverpool which port she left on the 2nd instant, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Caledonia:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia, 3,429 tons, Captain E. R. Dowell, arrived here yesterday from London which port she left on the 4th instant, with the mails of the 10th instant with a general cargo and 333 passengers.

S.S. Hanametal:—The steamer Hanametal, 1,714 tons, Captain J. Lennox, arrived here yesterday from Singapore, with timber as cargo.

S.S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush arrived here yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Lawoe:—The steamer Lawoe, 1,817 tons, Captain C. Webb, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Sangola:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Sangola, 3,348 tons, Captain J. Baker, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with general goods on board.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B. Kirin Maru	Sasaki	N. Y. Kaisha
C. & R. Sanatia	Baker	M. M. & Co
N. Rahamani	Wheeler	T. M. & Co
P. & O. Qneda	Nelson	M. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati	K. N. & Co
Kaveri	B. S. N. Co
Bahaduri	B. S. N. Co
Sabarmati	K. N. & Co
Courland	K. N. & Co
Ponani	K. N. & Co
Irrawadi	K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

1	Bilbster		D. Nanji & Son
4	Forerie	Young	W. & A. G. & Co
5	Europa Maru	Makawa	O. S. Kaisha
6	Montebello	Grimaldi	Italian S. N. Co
7	Siracusa	Mortola	Italian S. N. Co
8	Doric	Shaddeck	L. Dryfus
9	Weardale	Foster	D. N. & Co
10 & 11	Vancouver	Findlay	W. & A. G. & Co
12	Shirala	Galsey	M. M. & Co
13 & 14	Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Sardinia	Jeffrey	P. & O. Co
3 Nippon	Lindgnist	W. & A. G. & Co
5 Caledonia	Dowell	P. & O. Co
6 Elysia	Kinnaird	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Meteor	Remmerssen	W. & A. G & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Barpeta	Morgan	M. M. & Co
Begum		T. M. & Co
Flor-de-Diu	Nacoda	G. Bhimji
Hanametal	Lennox	
Hejaz	Gray	T. M. & Co
Jeddah	Loftus	T. M. & Co
Khasrou	Courtenay	T. M. & Co
Nurani	Thomson	T. M. & Co
Pundna	Andreasen	M. M. & Co
Richard Nordraack	Hunn	F. F. Campbell & Co
Scindia	Erskine	W. & A. G. & Co

EXPORTS.

Dec. 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Weardale (s) 83 bales wool, E. Dossa & Co.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Caledonia (s) 500 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate.

FOR HULL.

Vancouver (s) 2,003 cwt. cotton seed, S. Cooverji & Co.

FOR PHILDELPHIA.

Forreric (s) 24 bales goat skins, E. N. Stein.

FOR NEW YORK.

Forreric 8,000 cwt. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas & Co.; 100 cwt. kajoo kernels, R. Damjee & Co.; 88 cwt. dry chillies, E. Nawroji; 20 cwt. cardamoms, E. Nawroji; 100 cwt gum Persian, A. Damjee & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Seracussa (s) 150 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 3,145 cwt. gingilly seed, K. M. Nathoo.

FOR KOBE.

Sardina (s) 800 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sardina (s) 100 bales cotton twist David Sassoon & Co.; 47 cwt. buffer pickers, L. Hurjiwan; 162 cwt. myrabolams, L. Hurjiwan; 30 bales cotton yyarn, M. B. Kaisha; 30 cwt. fismaws, M. J. Joomabhoy & Co.; 107 cwt. sharkfins, M. J. Joomabhoy & Co.

FOR TIMTSIN.

Sardina (s) 75 cwt. coir, N. F. Sigannporia.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sardinia (s) 200 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Yoroppa Maru (s) 400 bales bales cotton, H. Meghji & Co.; 500 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu & Co.; 250 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Kirim Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, Y. K. G. Kaisha; 627 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu & Co.; 500 bales cotton, C. Ebhrahim & Co.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Yoroppa Maru (s) 1,200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 350 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Kirim Maru (s) 250 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu & Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kirim Maru (s) 50 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 50 cwt. gum arabic, C. M. Bhesania & Co.; 41 cwt. hemp, C. M. Bhesania & Co.

IMPORTS.

Dec. 27.

S. S. Salsette from Aden, Agents, P. and O. S. N. Co.:—5 boxes, 2 cases specie, 508 bars silver, 5 boxes bar gold, 3 boxes coins, 2 packages silver assayes, 1 case medicine, 2 cases water plants, 2 cases paper, 1 case varnish, 2 cases scientific instruments, 1 package, 2 cases provisions, 3 packages motor parts, 1 case boots and shoes, 1 case perfumed spirit.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearns' Headache Cure will put you right. C 14

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 27.

The rainfall has persisted in the south of the Peninsula and has extended locally over the Deccan as far as the United Provinces, the chief amounts being Akola one and half inches, Pachmarhi, Amraoti and Indore a half; Ahmednagar three, Aurangabad one, Parbhani and Trichinopoly one and half, Negapatam two, Cuddalore, Kodaikanal and Tinnevelly one. The depression appears to be approaching through Afghanistan.

Forecast:—Diminution of rain in the Deccan and extension into north-east India.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 27th December 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. Day temperature is in excess; night temperature is also above normal in the south-eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general though light in the extreme southern districts; Jhansi has had 0.10in. and Allahabad 0.14in. Skies are clear in the north-western districts and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect at Jhansi and Cawnpore; night temperature is in excess over the whole division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in Sind but damper in Rajputana. Night temperature is in defect in Sind but in excess in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been local in Central India West; Indore has had 0.53in. Skies are generally clear. The air is drier than usual in the western half of Kathiawar but damper elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect in Central India West; night temperature is generally in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore has had 0.10in.; Hoshangabad 0.12in., Khandwa 0.63in., Akola 1.25in., Amroati 0.45in., and Nagpur 0.16in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess; day temperature has fallen and is now in defect at a few stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Temperature is in defect during the day but in excess at night.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad and local in the north Bombay Deccan; Ahmednagar has had 2.70in., Sholapur 0.35in., Belgaum 0.76in., Aurangabad 1.16in., and Nizamabad 0.10in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is generally in defect but night temperature is in excess.

General Remarks.—The disturbed conditions have caused nearly general rain in the extreme southern districts of the United Provinces and in the Central Provinces, the south Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad and local rain in Central India West, the north Bombay Deccan, south-east Madras and south Malabar. There has been a decrease in the rainfall in the southern half of the Peninsula. Weather continues unsettled in the Peninsula and to some extent in the central parts of the country.

Fairly general rain is likely in south-east Madras, local rain in Malabar and some showers in the Central Provinces and the Deccan. A few showers are possible in the United Provinces and Rajputana.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 27th of December 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	67.7	47.5	72	..	0	—4.24
Do. (26th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	76.8	57.5	59	..	0	—1.41
Do. (26th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	81.0	64.5	65	..	0.27	—0.60
o. (26th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	74.3	42.6	57	..	0.08	—0.21
Rawalpindi	70.4	36.1	71	..	0.19	—0.80
Lahore	73.0	43.4	76	..	0.15	—0.23
Hissar	79.3	50.1	77	..	0.02	..
Ambala	77.7	48.3	81	..	0.22	—0.44
Delhi	76.3	53.8	77	0.01	0.02	—0.50
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	72.6	53.8	62	..	0	—0.32
Mainpuri	70.1	51.1	80	..	0.01	—0.49
Jhansi	62.6	54.8	96	0.10	0.24	—0.05
Cawnpore	64.2	55.7	94	..	0	—0.45
Allahabad	76.0	55.8	87	0.14	0.14	—0.43
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	74.7	36.8	45	..	0	—0.19
Karachi	79.0	53.6	43	..	0	—0.40
Ajmer	72.8	56 6	87	0.01	0.05	—0.35
Jaipur	77.5	48.7	73	..	0.11	—0.22
Kotah	71.0	53.4	76	..	0	—0.31
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	80.2	48.5	39	..	0	—0.15
Dwarka	80.2	61 1	51	..	0.19	0.13
Veraval	80.1	65.6	40	..	0	—0.36
Rajkot	84.4	62.9	38	..	0	—0.28
Bhavnagar Para	85.6	65.4	90	..	0	—0.22
Surat	87.5	66.5	78	..	0	—0.14
Ahmedabad	87.6	63.7	74	..	0	—0.19
Deesa	87.8	58.0	52	..	0	—0.15
Nasemuch	71.1	52.8	92	0.06	0.06	—0.23
Indore	63.9	54.6	94	0.53	0.64	—0.13
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	75.8	57.5	84	0.10	0.15	—0.55
Saugor	76.1	54.4	79	..	0.09	—0.80
Hoshangabad	76.3	57.2	80	0.12	0.12	—0.77
Khandwa	78.2	60.1	97	0.63	0.63	—0.07
Akola	80 5	60.5	88	1.25	1.71	—0.68
Amroati	80.0	60.2	88	0.45	0.45	—0.56
Nagpur	76.1	58.9	77	0.16	0.16	—1.04
Chanda	79.5	60.6	72	..	0.62	—0.39
Raipur	77.7	61.6	59	..	0.33	—0.35
KONKAN—						
Bombay	77.3	70.7	82	..	0.02	—0.36
Ratnagiri	85.5	75.1	78	..	0.81	0.27
Mormugao	82.2	73 9	88	..	0.94	—0.19
Karwar	82.9	74.3	89	..	1.07	—0.76
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	76.8	62.8	92	0.01	0.16	—0.43
Ahmednagar	79.9	64.8	94	2.70	30.40	2.48
Poona	85.6	66.7	86	..	0.33	—0.68
Sholapur	77.6	68.1	89	0.35	1.24	—0.11
Bijapur	72.4	67.9	88	0.04	0.43	—0.72
Belgaum	72.3	65.1	96	0.76	1.70	—0.07
Aurangabad	80.3	62.6	90	1.16	1.80	1.06
Nizamabad (Indur.)	78.3	65.7	89	0.10	0.88	0.19
Hyderabad	77.6	66.2	89	..	0.79	—0.26
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	85.3	73.1	73	..	8.15	4.99
Calicut	81.8	75.0	90	..	13.02	7.54
Cochin	88.7	75.6	82	..	8.80	1.07
Colombo	85.2	72.6	94	..	26.04	8.93
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	81.1	68.7	81	..	20.73	14.76
Bellary	79.7	58.7	80	0.01	7.28	5.20
Cuddapah	79.2	71 6	79	..	9.32	5.28
Madras	83.7	75.7	87	0.05	21.17	2.59
Bangalore	74.1	64.1	86	0.04	3.59	0.31
Coimbatore	81.2	70 4	87	5.07	6.74	2.52
Trichinopoly	78.4	70 8	90	1.30	12.61	5.13
Negapatam	80.3	70 9	92	1.84	23.25	—2.60

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STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time On the 27th December 1915 was 30.155 Inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th December, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.929	inches.
Temperature of Air	74.8	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71.2	"
Dew Point	69.6	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.841	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole cloudy=10)	8.4	"
Maximum temperature of Air	77.3	"
Minimum do. do.	71.3	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	E,ENE,NW,E,NNW,	
More and Wind do do	80 Miles.	
Fall of Rain	0.07	Inches,
Total fall during month	0.07	"
Do. do. year	77.68	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of Dec. 27th	0.00	"

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That Awful Agonising Backache

Backache means one thing and one thing only—Kidney Trouble—which is most certainly on the increase. Thousands and thousands of people in the towns and villages of this country are in terrible danger of deadly kidney disease, if they only knew and realised it.

This insidious disease creeps on, gradually getting a firmer and firmer grip, until when it is too late the poor sufferer discovers he has Bright's Disease. Have you kidney trouble? Do you know how to recognise whether you are suffering from this or not?

Here are some of the symptoms of kidney disease: Aches and pains in various parts of the body, nasty taste in the mouth first thing in the morning, constipation, cloudy and bad coloured urine, general feeling of weakness and irritability, puffiness under the eyes—these are all

Symptoms of Kidney Trouble.

And then people who suffer from backache, rheumatism, gout, sciatica, gravel, stone, or pains in the bladder, muscles and joints are all suffering these pains through weak or diseased kidneys, for these are the sure and certain symptoms of kidney trouble

All these things mean that the kidneys are weak and diseased. They need strengthening and making healthy.

Dont waste a single hour. Go at once, and get a box of De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, which are made expressly for kidney and bladder troubles. They will cure every one of the above symptoms no matter how long or how badly you have suffered.

To cure Kidney Trouble of any kind, you must positively get rid of the cause—the poisonous Uric Acid. Remember, to do this, a real remedy **must pass through the kidneys and the bladder** and not through the bowels as most kidney pills do. When you see the urine change to a muddy bluish colour—a feature which distinguishes De Witt's Pills from all others—you know beyond all doubt that they have put their healing touch on the right spot—the kidneys and the bladder. And the cost is so small. Do not put off, because weak kidneys very often means Bright's Disease in the end, and then it will be too late. Be wise in time. But when you buy the pills be sure you get De Witt's in large white boxes printed in blue and gold—with a blue wax seal on the top of the bottle. Refuse any of similar name without this special seal.

Kidney & Bladder

De Witt's Pills

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are sold everywhere at As. 4 and Rs. 2 per box. But the most economical is the Rs. 3-8 size-strongly advised. Of all storekeepers and chemists, or direct from the Ind-Orient Agency, 4-2, Waterloo St., Calcutta; Kemp & Co., Bombay; Ind-Orient Agency, Madras.

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are made and packed entirely by machinery. THEY ARE NEVER TOUCHED BY HUMAN HANDS. NONE GENUINE WITHOUT BLUE WAX SEAL ON BOTTLE.

COMMERCIAL.

THE P. AND O. REPORT.

Simplicity and brevity are admirable qualities, but when a board of directors achieves them by condensing figures and omitting information, there are certain counterbalancing disadvantages to which shareholders have, we think, a valid objection. The P. and O. report has always been remarkable for its excellent statement of the year's results, and its profits and loss account and balance-sheet for the interesting nature of their statistics. This year the report has been cut down from thirteen pages to nine, and the profit and loss account "simplified" to a point at which the figures cease to have much significance. Hitherto we have been told the amount of the gross revenue of the mail subsidy. That has gone. Navigating and other charges. They have gone. Insurance charges. They have gone. Depreciation allowances. They have gone. We are reduced to a bare statement showing "net result after providing for depreciation, &c., and making provision for liability incurred by establishing pension fund," with figures on the other side of the account showing debenture interest and dividends paid. This statement is generously described as a profit and loss account, but it might more accurately be called "an account showing appropriation of funds remaining over after profits have been arrived at, and an unknown allowance made for depreciation." In commerce as in war, it is doubtless advisable not to let the general staff of your opponents know too much about your organisation, but in both spheres it is possible to exaggerate the importance of a censorship, and keep back information that might with advantage be made public.

The changes in the accounts make it practically impossible to compare profits with those of previous years, or to find out what effect the amalgamation with the British India Line has had on the fortunes of the P. and O. Capital has, of course, been greatly increased by the purchase of B.I. shares, the figures of debentures, preferred, and deferred stock appearing as follows in the 1914 and 1915 balance sheets:—

	1914. £	1915. £	Increase. £
Debentures	1,800,000	1,800,000	..
Preferred	2,340,000	3,040,000	700,000
Deferred	1,160,000	1,797,874	637,874
	5,300,000	6,637,874	1,337,874

To maintain the old rates of dividend—5 per cent. on the preference and 15 per cent. on the deferred, free of tax—the company now requires £421,681, as against £291,000, the distributions on the two classes of stock comparing as follows:—

	1913-14. £	1914-15. £	Increase £
Preferred	117,000	152,000	35,000
Deferred	174,000	369,681	95,681

These increased amounts being available out of revenue, the dividends are maintained at their former level, and the carry forward is increased by £9,400; but how the result is arrived at, what allowances have been made for depreciation, and what has been added to the insurance fund, it is impossible to say. The only way to bring previous results into comparison with those of the past year is to state past figures in a separate table as follows:—

	1910 £	1911 £	1912 £	1913 £	1914 £
Net profit..	825,246	842,480	978,432	1038,920	826,862
Ordinary depreciation ..	426,751	425,042	421,161	459,918	450,036
Insurance charges ..	42,001	10,684	179,747	24,250	22,386
Balance..	356,494	406,734	377,524	554,743	354,470
Extra depreciation ..	59,000	134,509	75,030	..	..
Reserves, &c.	25,000	....	..	200,275	..
Debenture interest ..	63,000	63,000	63,000	63,000	63,000
Pref. dividend (5%).	58,500	58,500	66,375	117,000	117,000
Deferred dividend ..	150,500 (13%)	150,500 (13%)	174,000 (15%)	174,008 (15%)	174,000 (15%)
Balance..	604	434	149	468	470

The figures of the present report are as follows:—

	£
Brought forward..	.. 68,702
Net receipts	..494,161
	562,863
Debentures and dividends ..	..484,681
Carry forward	.. 78,183

Commenting on these figures, the report states that the company has not benefited to any extent by the high range of freights, as mail steamers cannot carry more than a limited amount of cargo, and liner rates naturally do not move up and down as rapidly as chartering rates for tramps. On the other hand, the expense of working, maintaining, and running the steamers has increased enormously, owing to the advance in prices, and the delays in loading and discharging have lengthened the duration of voyages, and added very considerably to the cost. One would like to have some idea of what this extra cost amounts to in a well-managed mail service like that of the P. & O. No less than 31 P. and O. steamers are still in Government service, and in spite of this drain on the company's tonnage it has abandoned not one single mail departure—a striking fact, on which the directors may well congratulate themselves as evidence of a thoroughly sound organisation. In maintaining an unimpaired service under these difficult conditions, they may have been helped by the unity of management with the B.I., and we learn that the amalgamation has worked satisfactorily, enabling the board to introduce economies as well as advantages to the public. Unfortunately the service has had another spell of bad luck, losing the "Nile" and the "Nubia" on its own service, and the "India," which was torpedoed while in Government employ, and is naturally a Government, not a company's loss. In its own service the company has so far an absolutely clean war record, not one vessel having been mined, submarined, or captured by raiding cruisers.

If the profit and loss account has been simplified out of recognition, the balance-sheet has not been exactly amplified, and it is much more difficult now than formerly to arrive at an estimate of the company's position. The amount written off the fleet and the proceeds of ships sold have disappeared. Coal, stores, wharves, moorings, machinery, property, investments, cash, are all lumped together in one comprehensive item with no separate valuations, and nothing to show how the amounts have varied during the year, or how much of the assets are in a liquid state. Steamers, tugs, and launches have an item to themselves, being valued at £4,507,158. Adding to this figure payments on account of new ships, we get a total of £4,763,378. The total tonnage, including steam tenders and tugs, is 521,494, so that the valuation per ton is approximately £9 2s. a comparison with last year coming out as follows:—

	1914.	1915.
Tonnage ..	.. 554,855.....	521,494
Value ..	..£4,793,432.....	£4,763,378
Value per ton	.. £8 13s 0d.....	£9 2s 0d

The rise of 9s. per ton in book value is of course, only a fraction of the rise in actual market value. The fact that there has been a rise at all is partly explained by the loss of two comparatively old steamers, which must have stood in the books at a much written down figure, and the sale of two others which were older, and still more written down.

It is impossible to consider this report of a great British line and its tale of prosperity and high dividends without making a mental comparison with its German rivals inactive, paralysed, slowly eaten up by fixed charges and port dues. What would not the Norddeutsche Lloyd or the Deutsche Australische directors give to be able to show not necessarily a net profit, but a reasonable gross revenue?

MOBILISING OUR FINANCIAL RESOURCES.

This week, says the "Statist" in mail-week, the Government has made further progress with the task of financing the War. It is true that the step is of a negative rather than of a positive character, but it is none the less effective for the purpose in view—to keep the nation's total expenditures within the limits of safety and to provide the great funds needed to finance the War. To understand the importance of the step taken this week, one finds it desirable to review briefly the events that have governed expenditure, both national and Government, since the War started. The most important of these was the decision of the Government to create a great Army. This decision involved a heavy reduction in the supply of labour on the one hand, and a greatly increased demand for it for manufacturing and distributing purposes on the other. Next in importance was the haste with which the Army was assembled and the need to provide it, in the shortest space of time possible with everything it required. This in turn compelled manufacturers, traders, and railway companies to offer special inducements to labour, both in the matter of wages and in overtime allowances, to put forth strenuous efforts to produce and to transport the goods. Moreover, this haste, and the greatness of the need, caused both the War Office and the Admiralty to pay abnormally high prices for the things they required, in order to induce manufacturers to meet their demands by extending their works and by giving special bonuses to their workmen. These two factors have brought about a great rise in the profits of manufacturers and traders, not only in the War trades, but in many other industries, a remarkable expansion in the average earnings of workmen, and have contributed to the rise of over 40 per cent. in prices. Moreover, the great war orders placed abroad, and the unprecedented consumption of the Allied nations, have caused world prices to show an appreciable advance, and have brought all the neutral and other nations out of the extreme depression into which they fell at the beginning of the War, into a relatively high state of prosperity, thereby causing their consumption also to show marked expansion.

With prices still advancing both at home and abroad, it is of the greatest moment that everything possible should be done to check any further rise in consumption in this country, as such rise will accentuate the advance in prices, and will make the task of paying for our great foreign purchases yet more burdensome. Indeed, to prevent a further rise in prices it is not only necessary to check the growth of consumption in this country, but to reduce the present level of consumption.

In considering this matter account should be had of the fact that the country is now buying abroad directly and indirectly nearly £1,000,000,000 worth of goods in the course of a year, and that it is selling goods abroad at the rate of less than £400,000,000 per annum. Hence, an all-round advance of 10 per cent. in prices means a loss of £60,000,000 a year to this country. The advance in prices according to our index number has been over 40 per cent. since the War began; and although the advance in the prices we have paid on the average for goods from abroad is less than this, it has still been very large. Unless consumption in this country is now checked, and substantial reduction effected in order to neutralise the expansion in consumption in the countries from which the Allies have bought so freely, a further great advance in prices will become inevitable. And such advance in world prices would not only increase our already serious problem of making payment for our imports, but would reduce the quantity of goods and produce which other nations would otherwise be able to supply to supply to the Allied Powers.

And with this situation there were signs that fresh requests for higher pay were about to be made by the wage-earners of this country, and that these requests would be used by manufacturers to demand still higher prices from the British Government and from consumers.

It was this situation that called for the Joint Conference this week between the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the President of the Board of Trade and a great body of Labour delegates and caused Ministers to make an eloquent appeal to the working classes in their own interests not to ask for further increases in wages, and not to squander the large incomes they are now receiving, but to lend to their country, to meet the war expenses, as large a portion of their earnings as possible.

The Labour delegates listened to these requests with very great attention and with much sympathy, and again displayed the patriotism which animates all classes in this country by passing the following resolution:—

"That, having heard the very important statements presented to the conference by the Prime Minister, th Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the President of the Board of Trade. we hereby resolve to arrange for an adequate number of copies of the official report of their speeches to be supplied to the members of all trade unions, and to commend to their earnest and favourable consideration the appeals contained therein."

And, just as the men's delegates wished to do the right thing, we have no doubt that the men will be equally patriotic, and that one of the most important steps in the work of checking the rise in prices and adjusting our foreign exchange will be taken by the working classes of this country in refraining from demanding a fresh advance in wages, in voluntarily reducing their consumption of non-essentials, and in providing a substantial sum of money for the War.

If the working men of this country act in this patriotic manner, would it not be possible to induce manufacturers and others to examine into the profits they are making and if they find the prices they are charging for goods are exorbitant, to reduce them substantially? It is true that Parliament has imposed an income tax of 3s. 6d. in the pound, a super-tax on large incomes rising to 3s. 6d. in the pound, and a 50 per cent. profits tax; nevertheless, it is evident that in some cases—possibly a few cases—great profits are being made after the payment of these taxes. The workmen know the firms that are making these profits, and it will be difficult to induce them to refrain from demanding a still greater share of these profits. The difficulty could however, be met if these few firms would voluntarily reduce their prices, and thus forego any profit beyond an amount that gives liberal compensation both to capital and management. From the criticisms by the delegates of the speeches of both Mr. McKenna and Mr. Runciman it is evident that this matter was very much in their minds, and it is possible that the assent of the labour unions to the proposals of the Government will be made conditional upon the limitation of manufacturers' profits. In other words, they may demand that both capital and labour shall be required to consider not merely their own but the country's interest. In considering the profits accruing to capital, however, it will be essential to take into account the present heavy taxes—income, super and excess profits taxes—which in the vast majority of cases have already reduced the return to capital to very modest proportions.

But whatever stipulations the workmen may make to the proposals now before them, we regard the step taken by the Government this week as a highly important one, and as assisting not only to check the further rise in prices, but to bring to the Exchequer substantial contributions to the next War Loan.

The price of issue is £3 4s. per 100 francs nominal capital, being the equivalent, at the exchange of 27.50, of 88 francs, the price at which the loan is being issued in Paris. When the exchange recovers to par, that is 25.22½, the price of issue of £3 4s. will be equal to a price in francs of only 80.72, and this is practically the price at which the investor is asked to buy.

On the basis of an exchange of 25.22½, the return at the present issue price is £6 3s. 10d., and on the basis of an exchange of 27.50 it is £5 13s. 8d. This yield is a very attractive one, and a buyer will not only get this high return, but will probably see the value of his security recover to well over par before many years are past. The bonds cannot be converted before 1931, so that he will enjoy his high return for at least 15 years, and if the loan is then converted he will get a premium upon his investment of nearly 20 per cent.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Dec. 24th.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta.—Dec.-Jan. Paid 77

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Dec. 27th—5-30 p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	46 8 0	6 14 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	46 0 0	6 14 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla.	45 8 0	6 13 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi.	6 14 0	7 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 14 0	7 4 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 14 0	8 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	8 4 0	8 10 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	8 0 0	8 6 0
Teelseed, White 85-15..	43 8 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	42 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	41 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black	36 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..	7 12 0	8 4 0
Groundnuts	36 0 0	....
Mowraseed	3 9 0	4 0 0
Forward	**Rs. a. p.**	
Wheat April-May. ..	6 12 3	
Linseed May	9 5 3	
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	43 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	42 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	41 0 0	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 27.

The market to-day has ruled steady with very little business reported.

We quote:—
Fully Good Bengal, January 218½.
Fine Akola, January 255½.
Good Broach April 285½.

Messrs PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach	293/4	..	286/7	Apr. 1916
M. G. Bengals	228	218½	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Bengals	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	220	..	..	Jan. 1916
M. G. Khandesh.. ..	234	221	..	..
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	276/7	..	..	Jan. 1916.
M. G. Nagpore	276/7	..	..	..
M G Akola Khgm.. ..	254½/5	..	..	..
Do. ..	255½	..	..	Mar. 1916
M. G Dhamangaum Pulgam	..	..	..	..
M. G Oommawatee ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Westerns	..	..	..	..
M. G. Westerns	..	..	..	..
H G. Bhagalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, December, 27th 1915. 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good. Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	230	218	..Ready N. C.
Bengals (M.G.)	246	233	222	..Ready N. C.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	231	219	..1/25 Jan.'16.
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	223	213	..Ready N. C.
	..	250	210	..1/25 Jan. 16.
	..	238	226	..Ready N. C.
	..	236	224	..1/25 Jan.'16.
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	243	..Ready N. C.
Barsee (M. G.)	..	..	257	..Ready N. C.
	..	..	..	..
Oomra (M G.) (Fair-Staple)	..	256	248	..Ready N. C.
Akola-Khgm.	..	258	250	..Ready N. C.
Karanja (M.G.)	..	255/6	247	..1/25 Jan.'16.
Oomrawatee descriptions(M.G.)	..	261	253	..Ready N. C.
	..	258	250	..1/25 Jan.'16.
Dhamangaum	..	265	257	.. Ready N. C
Pooleaum(M.G	..	262	254	..1/25 Jan.'16.
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	271	263	.. Ready N. C.
	..	268	260	..1/25 Jan.' 16.
Nagpore	..	280	272	.. Ready N. C.
kampti(M.G.)	..	280	272	..1/25 Jan.'16.
Wardha H'ghat. (M.G.)	..	282	274	.. Ready N.C.
	..	280	272	..1/25 Jan.'16.
Broach (M. G.)	..	294	..	Feb.-March.
	..	293	..	286 1/25 Apl.'16.
Mathia (M.G.)	..	232	220	.. Ready N. C.
	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	260 Ready O. C.
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	272 Ready O. C
	..	..	..	..
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	255 Ready O. C.
(H.G.)	..	..	..	249 Ready O. C.
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	272 Ready O. C.

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Jaithe Terms,, i.e' Inclusive of 3 annas per bale of Muccadum allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 24th December, 1915:—

Cotton	16,500 Bales
Wheat ..	8,169 cwts
Linseed ..	1,074 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed ..	403 "
Ginjellyseed ..	3,536 "
Poppyseed ..	742 "
Groundnuts ..	2,771 "
Castorseed	1,707 "
Rice ..	2,197 "
Myrabollams ..	1,466 "
Cottonseed ..	7,043 "
Gram ..	7,278 "
Joowar ..	2,763 "
Maize ..	759 "
Barley ..	608 "

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready .. 1s. 4d. 1-16d.
D. D. Mail .. 1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward .. 1s. 4 1-16d. Jan.
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 3/8d.
Do. Do Forward .. 1s. 4 3/8d. Jan.
Do. 6 m-s Ready .. 1s. 4 5/8d.
Francs 3 m-s do. .. 190¾
60 d-s Hongkong .. 138¾
Do. Shanghai .. 183
60 d-s Yokohama .. 155¼

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold ..	25-10-0
Australian Do ..	24-10-0
Bombay Do. ..	24.10-0
English Shield Sovereigns ..	16-0-0
English Dragons ..	15-3-6
Silver ex-duty Ready ..	66.2-9

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU AND CO.'S WEEKLY REPORT

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., writing from London on December 2nd say:—

GOLD.

The external movements were not favourable to the Bank of England.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—
Nov. 26th £8,000 in bar gold.
Nov. 29th £62,000 in bar gold.
Dec. 1st £619,000 in bar gold.
Withdrawals were made as under:—
Nov. 25th £57,000 in sovereigns for Canada.
Nov. 25th £250,000 in sovereigns set aside on Miscellaneous account.
Nov. 26th £716,000 in sovereigns for the U. S. A.
Nov. 26th £350,000 in sovereigns for Spain.
Nov. 26th £90,000 in sovereigns for S. America.
Nov. 26th £250,000 in sovereigns set aside on Miscellaneous account.
Nov. 29th £250,000 in sovereigns set aside on Miscellaneous account.
Nov. 29th £106,000 in bar gold.
Nov. 30th £100,000 in sovereigns set aside on Egyptian account.
Dec. 1st £100,000 in sovereigns set aside on Egyptian account.
Dec. 1st £235,000 in sovereigns for the U. S. A.

During the week the net reduction amounted to £1,815,000.

SILVER.

Another sharp upward movement of ¾d. took place on the 26th ultimo to 27d., and a lesser rise next day to 27¼d.—this was the highest quotation fixed since August 17th 1914. With the exception of 27¾d. on August 10th 1914, it was the record figure since the outbreak of war.

Thus, in only 6 working days, the price improved from 24 7/8d. to 27¼d., more than 9½ per cent.—a somewhat drastic performance! The advance was accompanied by some China selling, and a certain amount of speculative interest has been taken for a rise.

In the circumstances, it was natural that there arose some disposition to mark time, and the next two days, 27¾d. was quoted.

Yesterday a moderate reaction of ¼d. brought the price to 26 15/16d. and a further fall of ¼d. occurred to-day.

This reaction was mainly owing to some profit taking by the Indian Bazaars. There was also a temporary lull in the Continental demand.

There seems little reason, however, to anticipate much set back, for supplies are likely to be restricted, as Mexico is not yet a seller of consequence.

The Chinese New Year falls on February 4th. Its approach is usually a stiffening factor.

Continental coinage demand is bound to revive at any moment, and as to that for Home coinage, the following extract from the "Times" seems to indicate that the shortage of British silver coin is by no means yet satisfied:—

"The Master of the Royal Mint is appealing to the supplies of gas to arrange for the clearance of automatic gas meters at more frequent intervals, with a view to the return of the coin into active circulation as speedily as possible."

Statistics for the month of November are appended:—

Highest Price for cash	27 1/4d.
Lowest Price for cash	24 1/8d.
Average Price for cash	25.093.

The stock in Bombay is again reduced. It consists of 5,400 bars, as compared with 5,709 last week.

No shipment has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong during the week.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.

Nov. 26 27 cash No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Nov. 27 27 1/4 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Nov. 29 27 3/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Nov. 30 27 3/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Dec. 1 26 15/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Dec. 2. 26 11/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average for the week 27.041 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.
French Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.

The quotation to-day for cash is 7/16d. above that fixed a week ago.

Are you Worried about Baby?

HOW to feed Baby is often a great worry to mothers who are unable to nurse their babies themselves. Ordinary cow's milk—however prepared at home—is not a suitable substitute for the mother's milk. It is acid in reaction, contains harmful germs and forms dense curds in the stomach that cannot be digested. Decide to use the 'Allenburys' Foods which are the only series of Foods scientifically adapted to the growing requirements of the child. You will be delighted when you see how well your baby thrives on this Method of Infant Feeding. The 'Allenburys' Foods are free from all dangerous organisms; they are portable, being in powder form and in sealed packages. The Milk Foods Nos. 1. and 2 require the addition of hot water only to prepare them for use.

A PURE, COMPLETE AND PROGRESSIVE DIETARY.

The 'Allenburys' Foods

MILK FOOD No.1. From birth to 3 months. MILK FOOD No.2. From 3 to 6 months. MALTED FOOD No.3. From 6 months upwards

Unsolicited Testimony.

A Doctor writes: Calcutta.
Dear Sirs,—A motherless infant in my charge, who has been reared from birth on your sizes of Foods, is doing well. He is at present over a year and a half old, and though he has been weaned, yet your Food No. 3 is a major part of his daily diet.
I enclose herewith a photo of the said infant, and I shall try in my next to send particulars about, and a photo of, another motherless baby, in a family I know of, who is being brought up, at my instance, on your milk foods. I am, Dear Sirs, yours faithfully,
(Dr.) S. N. B.

A Nurse writes: Colombo.
Dear Sir,—I consider it (the 'Allenburys') a most excellent food, and have always found it agree with the Mother's milk. One baby was born with ulcerated bowels, and the ulcers perforated the bladder. However, your food was the means of saving his life. Another baby weighing four pounds, was saved by means of 'Allenburys' food. They are both fine children now. Yours truly,
(Nurse) E. S.

A Mother writes: Calcutta.
Dear Sir.—I have one little girl, 4 years old, whom I brought up on your milk foods, and I am now giving it to my second (9 weeks old.) I have found it splendid for my little ones. I am so glad, because I have heard many mothers out here say it is difficult to get a food to suit their children. Mrs. W. A. Randall.

The 'Allenburys' Foods are made under special processes by machinery, and are entirely untouched by hand.

Write for free book "Infant Feeding and Management" 64 pages of valuable information for every mother.

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London, England.
A.D. 1715. Established 200 Years. A.D. 1915.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHŒA, and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.
The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.
Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.
Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.
Prices in England, 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6. Sole Manufacturers, J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London. S.E.

NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA

are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

HUXLEY'S "Ner-Vigor"

A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour; and reinforced nerve power.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.
ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., London.

NATIONAL CONGRESS

(Continued from page 2.)

Empire. The war has given India an opportunity, as nothing else could have done, of demonstrating the courage, bravery and tenacity of her troops, even when pitted against the best organised armies of the world, and also the capacity of her sons of all classes, creeds and nationalities to rise as one people under the stimulus of an over-powering emotion. That the wave of loyalty which has swept over India has touched the hearts of all classes has been ungrudgingly admitted even by unfriendly critics. The Bengalee is just as anxious to fight under the banner of his Majesty the King-Emperor as the Sikh and the Pathan, and those of them to whom an opportunity has been given to serve either in ambulance, postal or despatch work, have shown as great a disregard of danger and devotion to duty as others employed in the more arduous work of fighting. India has risen to the occasion, and her princes and peoples have vied with each other in rallying round the imperial standard at a time when the enemies of the Empire counted on disaffection and internal troubles. The spectacle affords a striking proof as much of the wisdom of those statesmen who have in recent years guided the destiny of the British Empire in India as of the fitness of the Indian people to grasp the dignity and the responsibilities of citizenship of a world-wide empire. Nor must we forget to tender to the families of those who have laid down their lives in the glorious cause our sincere and respectful sympathy.

DEVELOPMENT OF FREE INSTITUTIONS.

Brother-Delegates,—Doubts have been expressed in some quarters as to the wisdom of the Congress assembling while the war is still going on. It has been suggested that discussion of political problems might be misconstrued as an attempt to advance individual national interests at a time of imperial stress. I do not think that such apprehensions are well-founded. If we had any doubt as to the ultimate success of England, we might well hesitate to discuss questions which can only arise after the war is over and peace is concluded. We want to make it perfectly clear that there is no one among us willing to cause the slightest embarrassment to the Government. We seek to make no capital out of the service so ungrudgingly rendered by our countrymen to the Empire. There is not, I trust, a single persons in our camp who expects reforms as the price or the reward of our loyalty. That loyalty would indeed be a poor thing if it proceeded from a lively sense of favours to come. Nor could any serious and responsible Indian publicist advocate that, as the result of the war, there should be a sudden and violent breakage in the evolution of political institutions in India. The problem before us is how, without asking for any violent departure from the line of constitutional development which far-sighted statesmen—English and Indian—desire for India, we can still press for a substantial advance towards the development of free institutions in this country. It is our earnest hope that the spontaneous outburst of loyalty throughout the country has dispelled for ever all sense of distrust and suspicion between us and our rulers, and that, after the war is over, British officials will consider it their duty not so much to administer our affairs efficiently as to train the people themselves to administer them, and that, with this change of spirit, the people will also begin to look upon these officials as zealous co-adjutors in the task of their political self-development. This brings me naturally to what has been a burning topic in the Congress for many years, which has led to bitter differences and fierce dissensions, and with regard to which you are entitled to ask my views—our political ideal, our duties in the present and our prospects in the future.

OUR IDEAL—SELF-GOVERNMENT.

What, to begin with, should be the political ideal of India? To some, the raising of this question may seem to be unnecessary and at best academic and, to others, positively mischievous. To me, however, it seems that the greatest danger in the path of the future well-being of the country is the want of such a reasoned ideal of our future as would satisfy the aspirations and ambitions of the rising generations of India and at the same time meet with the approval of those whose hands our destinies are committed. It is my belief that a rational and inspiring ideal will arrest the insidious and corrupting influence of the real enemies of our Motherland, even if it is not able to root out from the land that malignant mental disease which has been called anarchism and whose psychology it is so difficult to analyse. It must be obvious to all sincere and impartial judges that no mandate whether of the Government or of the Congress will be able to still the throbbing pain in the soul of awakening India, unless the ideal which is held up by the Congress and accepted by the Government commends itself first to the heart and then to the head. It seems to me that the only satisfactory form of self-government to which India aspires cannot be anything short of what President Lincoln so pithily described as "government of the people, for the people, and *by the people*."

THE LESSONS OF HISTORY.

When I say this, I do not for one moment imply that the British Government is not the best Government we have had for ages. We have only to look round to see the manifold blessings which have been brought to this country by that Government. But as a British Premier early in this century very truly observed, "good government cannot be a substitute for self-government." Says a recent writer in a well-known British periodical: "Every Englishman is aware that on no account, not if he were to be governed by an angel from heaven, would he surrender that most sacred of all his rights, the right of making his own laws..... ..... He would not be an Englisman, he would not be able to look English fields and trees in the face, if he had parted with that right. Laws in themselves have never counted for much. There have been beneficient despots and wise law-givers in all ages who have increased the prosperity and probably the contentment and happiness of their subjects, but yet their government has not stimulated the moral and intellectual capacity latent in citizenship or ennobled its character or enlarged its understanding. There is more hope for the future of mankind in the least and and faintest impulse towards self-help, self-realisation, self-redemption than in any of the laws that Aristotle ever dreamt of." The ideal, therefore, of self-government is one that is not based merely on emotion and sentiment, but on the lessons of history.

I believe in all sincerity that such has been the ideal which the British Government itself has entertained and cherished almost from the commencement of British rule in India. Generations of statesmen have repeatedly laid down that policy, solemn declarations of successive sovereigns have graciously endorsed it, and Acts of Parliament have given it legislative sanction. I will not burden my speech with quotations from these: they will all be found in previous Presidential addresses. But, with your leave, I will quote only one passage from a speech of John Bright delivered at Manchester on the 11th of December, 1877: "I believe that it is our duty not only to govern India well now for our sakes and to satisfy our own conscience, but so to arrange its government and but so to arrange its government and so to administer it that we should look forward to the time when India will have to take up her own government and administer it in her own fashion. I say he is no statesman—he is no man actuated with a high moral sense with regard to our great and terrible moral responsibility—who is not willing thus to look ahead and thus to prepare for circumstances which may come sooner than we think and sooner than any of us hope for, but which must come at some not very distant date."

GRADUAL AND INCREASING CONCESSIONS.

It is, however, unfortunately the fact that a few years ago unhappy statements and even actions, of responsible statesmen gave rise to a widespread suspicion among large classes of people in all parts of India that there was a change of policy—a deliberate intention to retrace the steps. That this suspicion is not wholly without foundation will appear from the estimate of an eminent French publicist who cannot be charged with either lack of admiration for the British administration of India or excess of sympathy for the Indian reform party. This is what M. Chailley says (I am reading from page 188 of the translation by Sir William Meyer): "Had England taken as her motto 'India for the Indians,' had she continued following the ideas of Elphinstone and Malcolm to consider her rule as temporary, she might without inconsistency grant to the national party gradual and increasing concessions which in time would give entire autonomy to the Indians, *but that is not now her aim*." Does any reasonable man imagine that it is possible to satisfy the palpitating hearts of the thousands of young men who, to use the classic words of Lord Morley, "leave our universities intoxicated with the ideas of freedom, nationality and self-government," with the comfortless assurance that free institutions are the special privilege of the West? Can any one wonder that, many of these young men, who have not the same robust faith in the integrity and benevolence of England as the members of this Congress, should lose heart at the mere suspicion of such a policy, a driven to despair, conclude that "the roar and scream of confusion and carnage" is better than peace and order without even the distant prospect of freedom? Fifteen years ago, Lord Morley said: "the sacred word 'free' represents, as Englishmen have thought until to-day, the noblest aspiration that can animate the breast of man." And to-day, millions of Englishmen are freely sacrificing their lives that others may be free: therefore, an Englishman will be the first person to realise and appreciate the great insistent desire in the heart of India, and I say with all the emphasis and earnestness that I can command that if the noble policy of Malcolm and Elphinstone, Canning and Ripon, Bright and Morley, is not steadily, consistently and unflinchingly adhered to, the moderate party amongst us will soon be depleted of all that is fine and noble in human character. For my part, I believe with the fervour of religious conviction that that wise and righteous policy is still the policy of the great English nation.

SYMPATHY FOR OUR POLITICAL ASPIRATIONS.

When His Majesty sent us his gracious message of sympathy and later on of hope, what did he mean but sympathy for our political aspirations and hope for their ultimate fulfilment? As late as the 8th day of October this year, His Excellency the Viceroy, addressing a large number of representative officials at the United Service Club of Simla, said:—

"England has instilled into this country the culture and civilisation of the West with all its ideals and self-respect. It is not enough for her now to consider only the material outlook of India. It is necessary for her to cherish the aspirations, of which she has herself sown the seed, and English officials are gradually awakening to the fact that high as were the aims and remarkable the achievements of their predecessors, a still nobler task lies before them in the present and the future in guiding the uncertain and faltering steps of Indian development along sure and safe paths. The new role of guide, philosopher and friend is opening before you and it is worthy of your greatest efforts. It requires in you gifts of imagination and sympathy, and imposes upon you self-sacrifice, for it means that slowly but surely you must divest yourselves of some of the power you have hitherto wielded. Let it be realised that great as has been England's mission in the past, she has a far more glorious task to fulfil in the future, in encouraging and guiding the political self-development of the people. The goal to which India may attain is still distant and there may be many vicissitudes in her path, but I look forward with confidence to a time when, strengthened by character and self-respect and bound by ties of affection and gratitude, India may be regarded as a true friend of the Empire and not merely as trusty dependent. The day for the complete fulfilment of this ideal is not yet, but it is to this distant vista that the British official should turn his eyes, and he must grasp the fact that it is by his future success in this direction that British prestige and efficiency will be judged."

These noble words of Lord Hardinge, which must still be ringing in our ears, are not the idle speculations of an irresponsible enthusiast, but the well-considered pronouncement of a statesman who, after guiding the ship of state during a period of unprecedented storm and stress, sends forth this message both to his own countrymen and to us. Lest there be any among us of so little faith as to doubt the real meaning of those memorable words, or any Englishmen inclined to whittle down the meaning of this promise, I hope there will be an authentic and definite proclamation with regard to which there will be no evasion or misunderstanding possible. So far as we are concerned, there is no real reason for mistrust, for this policy proclaimed so long ago and repeated so recently has been fruitful of innumerable beneficent results. Officials, even the highest, may sometimes have spoken or even acted in a different spirit, but England always did and does still consider it her glorious mission to raise this once great country from her fallen position to her ancient status among the nations of the earth, and she enjoins every English official in India to consider himself as a trustee bound to make over his charge to the rightful owner the moment the latter attains to years of discretion.

TO GET TO THE PROMISED LAND.

But are there any among us who, while accepting His Excellency's message of hope, are disposed to demur to the qualification therein expressed, namely, that the goal is not yet? If so, I do not hesitate to express my entire disagreement, because I would sooner take the risk of displeasing than injuring my countrymen. I am fortified in my opinion when I find that almost every prominent leader of the Congress has laboured to impress upon all true lovers of our country that the path is long and devious and that we shall have to tread weary steps before we get to the promised land. "Day will not break the sooner because we get up before the twilight." The end will not come by impatience. I maintain that no true friend of India will place the ideal of self-government before us without this necessary qualification. It inevitably makes passionate youth anxious to avoid the steep and weary path, take to dangerous and even fatal short-cuts, for it is undoubtedly true that impetuous youth finds it easier to die for a glorious ideal than to live and work for it with steady patience and persistent self-sacrifice. I yield to none in my desire for self-government, but I recognise that there is a wide gulf between desire and attainment.

ONE GOAL, ONE PATH.

Let us argue out for ourselves freely and frankly the various ways by which we can obtain the priceless treasure of self-government. It seems to me that it is possible only in one of the three following ways:—

First, by way of a free gift from the British nation.

Second, by wresting it from them.

Third, by means of such progressive improvement in our mental, moral and material condition as will, on the one hand render us worthy of it and, on the other impossible for our rulers to withhold it.

Now, as to the first. Even if the English nation were willing to make us an immediate free gift of full self-government—and those who differ most from the Congress are the first to deny the existence of such willingness—I take leave to doubt whether the boon would be worth having as such, for it is a commonplace of politics that nations like individuals must grow into freedom and nothing is so baneful in political institutions as their prematurity: nor must we forget that India free can never be ancient India restored. Such a vision, as has been justly remarked, could only be realised if India free from the English could have stood in a tranquil solitude or in a sphere of absolute isolation, but unfortunately the hard facts of the modern world have to be faced and India, free from England, but without any real power of resistance, would be immediately in the thick of another struggle of nations.

PERVERTED IMAGINATION OF MISGUIDED YOUTHS.

As to the second, I doubt if the extremest of the extremists consider it feasible to win self-government immediately by means of a conflict with the British Power. Such a conflict is impossible, if not inconceivable: and I cannot imagine any sane man thinking that assassinations of policemen and dacoities committed on peaceful un-offending citizens will do aught but retard progress towards our goal. Such acts, if they proceeded from any considerable section of the people, would only emphasise our incompetence for self-government, which demands the highest qualities of patient preparation and of silent and unobstrusive work in every aspect of our social and political life. Fortunately, acts like these are reprobated throughout India. They may appeal to the perverted imagination of misguided youth, but are abhorrent to the sober sense of the great mass of the population of India. They alienate not only the sympathy of those Englishmen whose support would be invaluable to our cause, both in India and in England, but they provoke the bitterest resentment among our own people who naturally shrink from an ideal where lawlessness is likely to have sway. On your behalf and for myself, I express my utmost and unqualified detestation of these lawless acts, and I fervently appeal to all sections of our people to express in unmistakable language their abhorrence of these dastardly crimes which besmirch the fair fame of our country and so to cooperate with the authorities as to render their detection and punishment absolutely certain.

We are left, therefore, with the third alternative as the only means of attaining the goal of self-government. Before I deal with it, let me remind you of a parable in Mr. Edwin Bevan's thoughtful little book on *Indian Nationalism*. He likens the condition of our country to that of a man whose whole bodily frame, suffering from severe injuries and grievous lesions, has been put in a steel frame by a skilful surgeon. This renders it necessary for the injured man, as the highest duty to himself, to wait quietly and patiently in splints and bandages—even in a steel frame—until nature resumes her active processes. The knitting of the bones and the granulation of the flesh require time: perfect quiet and repose, even under the severest pain, is necessary. It will not do to make too great haste to get well. An attempt to walk too soon will only make the matter worse, and, above all, the aid of the surgeon is indispensable and it is foolish to grudge the necessary fee.

When we ourselves have so far advanced under the guidance and protection of England as to be able not only to manage our own domestic affairs, but to secure internal peace and prevent external aggression, I believe that it will be as much the interest as the duty of England to concede the full est autonomy to India. Political wiseacres tell us that history does not record any precedent in which a foreign nation has with its own hands freed from bondage the people which it has itself conquered. I will not pause to point out, what has been pointed out so often, that India was never conquered in the literal sense of the word, and, as very properly observed by the late Sir John Seeley, India is not a possession of England in the sense of legally being a tributary to England any more than any of her colonies. I will not wait to examine the cases of French Canada and the Boer Republics in South Africa to whom free institutions have been granted. But has there been a situation before this in the history of mankind like that of India to-day? Has there been a nation whose ideas of political morality have ever reached those of the great English nation? Has there been another nation which has fought so continuously and strenuously for the freedom and liberty of other nations as the English? My faith is based not on emotion or unreasoning sentiment: it rests on the record of what has already been achieved by the undying labours of far-sighted English statesmen and noble-hearted Indian patriots, both those who are still working for the cause and those whose labours are done and whose spirits hover over us today and guide and inspire us. The East and the West *have* met,—not in vain. The invisible scribe who has been writing the most marvellous history that ever was written has not been idle. Those who have the discernment and inner vision to see will know that there is only one goal and there is only one path.

THE POLITICAL FAITH OF CONGRESS

The regeneration and reconstruction of India can take place only under the guidance and control of England, and while we admit that the goal is not yet, we refuse to believe that it is so distant as to render it a mere vision of the imagination. We deprecate the impatience of those who imagine that we have only to stretch our hands to grasp the coveted prize. But we differ equally from those who think that the end is so remote as to be a negligible factor in the ordinary work of even present-day administration. It seems to me that, having fixed our goal, it is hardly necessary to attempt to define in concrete terms the precise relationship that will exist between India and England when the goal is reached. Whatever may be the connection of India with England in the distant future, her impress on India could never be effaced and the inter-communion of the spirit and the breathing of new life into India by England will be a permanent factor which could never be discounted. Autonomy within the Empire is the accepted political faith of the Congress, and I find it difficult to believe that our patriotism and love of country cannot be reconciled to the picture of the future which generous English statesmen like Lord Haldane draw, in which Englishmen and Indians will be fellow citizens of a common empire and of a common and splendid heritage, all of us bringing our special talents to bear co-operatively for the common good of the whole. For the attainment of this great ideal, our first great duty is the exercise of the difficult but indispensable virtue of patience. There is no royal road to that goal, and we must all patiently, persistently, and strenuously co-operate in all measures necessary for that purpose. Some of these can be undertaken only by the Government, others will depend on ourselves alone, but none will bear fruit without a spirit of mutual trust, toleration and forbearance. In order to foster this spirit so far as the people of India are concerned, it is vitally necessary to admit them, in an ever-increasing measure, to direct and active participation in the higher work of government in all its branches, civil as well as military, executive as well as judicial, administrative as well as legislative.

APPOINTMENTS OF THE EDUCATED CLASSES.

It is a cruel calumny which asserts that, when asking for the expansion of the powers of our Legislative Councils, for the appointment of Indians to the Imperial and Provincial Executive Councils, for the admission of a larger number of Indians to the Indian Civil Service and all other branches of the higher public services, the Indian National Congress asks only for honors and appointments for the members of the educated classes. It may be that some of those who still persist in repeating this libel on the intelligence and patriotism of this country in good faith believe it to be true. If so, they have failed to take note of well-known facts, namely that Congress leaders like Telang, Tyabji, Krishnaswamy Iyer and others accepted high office only at considerable personal sacrifice and that others of them had to refuse because they could not afford to make the necessary sacrifice. These critics have neglected to read the literature of the Congress. In any case, they have missed the point of it all, namely, that these measures are advocated only as means to an end. They are valuable chiefly because they concede the demand of the people for direct and active participation in the work of Government, not merely as tools and agents but as members of the Government itself. They are valuable only in so far as they tend to identify the people with the Government, and enable them to think of the Government as their own and not as an alien bureaucracy imposed on an unwilling people by a conquering nation. We can afford to treat the taunts of these unfriendly critics with contempt, but there is another school of critics whose counsels are more seductive though not more sound. These insist on the impotence of the Reformed Legislative Councils, whose resolutions they ridicule as mere pious wishes. They see no good in the powers of interpellation and discussion of the budget. They treat the admission of one Indian into each of the existing Executive Councils as a matter of no consequence, because it has not produced immediate or far-reaching changes in the ordinary routine of administration. They insist that even a liberal and philosophic historian like Viscount Bryce has pointed out that no more in India than in the Roman Empire has there been any question of establishing free institutions, either for the country as a whole or for any particular province; and that the Council Reforms of 1861, 1892 and 1909 were merely intended to give opportunities and means for the expression of Indian opinion and not to give any real power to the people. Well, it does not require much political acumen to discover that we in India are yet a long way off from free institutions and that the reforms so far effected have not yielded any real power to the people either in the Imperial or in the Provincial Councils. But it is my firm belief that the privileges already acquired, if used with industry and moderation and tact, will in no distant future, receive considerable enlargement, and we must continue to press for further expansion in all the directions I have mentioned, undeterred by the criticism of the one and by the cynicism of the other. We shall continue to urge the enlargement of the powers and modifications of the constitution of the Legislative Councils. We shall continue to ask for larger and yet larger admission of Indians to the higher ranks of the public services in all its branches and we shall claim these not as mere concessions but as a gradual fulfilment of solemn pledges for the progressive nationalisation of the government of the country. We shall continue our labours till really free institutions *are* established for the whole of the country,—not by any sudden or revolutionary change, but by gradual evolution and cautious progres.

WHAT THE CONGRESS WANTS.

When I accepted my nomination for this chair I knew—as all of you must have known—that I was not likely to be able to suggest any specific measures of reform other than those so long advocated by this Congress. But I felt—I trust without undue presumption—that having been in the inner Councils of the Government for however short a time, it was peculiarly my duty to act as your spokesman on this occasion. It is in that belief that I appeal to the British nation to declare their ungrudging approval of the goal to which we aspire and their inflexible resolution to equip India for her journey to that goal and to furnish her escort on the long and weary road. Such a declaration will be the most distinguished way of marking their appreciation of India's services and sacrifices—her loyalty and her devotion to the Empire. Such a declaration will touch the heart and appeal to the imagination of the people far more than any mere specific political reforms. These latter may fall short of the high expectations raised by utterances of responsible English statesmen as to the future place of India in the Empire and cause general disappointment. But an authoritative declaration of policy on the lines I suggest will, without causing such disappointment, carry conviction to the minds of the people that the pace of administrative reforms will be reasonably accelerated and that henceforth it will be only a question of patient preparation. The most appropriate opportunity for such a declaration will be the moment when the victory of England and her Allies will establish for ever the triumph of free institutions over old-world doctrines of military absolutism.

Let me not be misunderstood. I do not say that all that is wanted, all that would satisfy us, is a mere declaration of policy: what I do say is that there should be a frank and full statement of the policy of Government as regards the future of India, so that hope may come where despair holds sway and faith where doubt spreads its darkening shadow, and that steps should be taken to move towards self-government by the gradual development of popular control over all departments of Government and by the removal of disabilities and restrictions under which we labour both in our own country and in other parts of the British Empire.

I have great pleasure in availing myself of this opportunity to acknowledge with gratitude two recent measures which, though not exactly steps towards self-government, amount to some recognition of India's place in the Empire. The first, thanks to the statesmanlike efforts of Lord Hardinge, is the partial amelioration of the condition of Indian emigrants in South Africa, and the other is the acceptance by Lord Hardinge's Government of my friend the Hon. Mr. Shafi's resolution for an official representation of India at the Imperial Conference. I would, however, venture to suggest that in addition to the official representative, one or two of the Indian Princes who have rendered such conspicuous service to the Empire might fittingly represent the great Continent of India. The delegation of one or two distinguished Indian Chiefs to the Imperial Conference will, in addition to other honors no doubt in store for them, be a just recognition of their pre-eminent services and will gratify public opinion throughout the length and breadth of India.

Coming to domestic politics, I do not think it necessary that I should on the present occasion deal in detail with the various concrete measures which the Congress advocates as an effective advance towards self-government on lines suited to India's special requirements. A decisive advance towards provincial autonomy, the liberalisation of the Council Regulations, establishment of elective as opposed to non-official majorities, an increase of their powers of control, specially in regard to finance, a larger representation of Indians in the various executive Councils as also in the Council of the Secretary of State, the admission of larger numbers of Indians to all the higher branches of the public services, the long-delayed separation of judicial and executive functions, the expansion of primary, scientific and technical education, the abolition of indentured labour and the improvement of the position of Indians in other parts of the Empire—these are reforms which have long been urged and will be dealt with by you so far as you think necessary. I am afraid, however, most of them must stand over for adjustment till peace is in sight. I will content myself with dealing as shortly as I can with three specific matters which have become increasingly urgent and with regard to which there is a practical unanimity of opinion. They are:—

Firstly.—The question of commissions in the army and military training for the people.

Secondly.—The extension of local self-government.

Thirdly.—The development of our commerce, industries and agriculture.

COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY AND MILITARY TRAINING.

There can be no true sense of citizenship where there is no sense of responsibility for the defence of one's own country. "If there is trouble, others will quiet it down. If there is not, others will subdue it. If there is danger, others will face it. If our country is in peril, others will defend it." When a people feel like this, it indicates that they have got to a stage when all sense of civic responsibility has been crushed out of them, and the system which is responsible for this feeling is inconsistent with the self-respect of normal human beings.

I shall be the first to acknowledge that various steps have been and are being taken by the Government to promote the right spirit of self-help in the country, but I feel that hitherto the Government has not only ignored but has put positive obstacles in the way of the people acquiring or retaining a spirit of national self-help in this the most essential respect.

For what is the present condition of things in this respect? Except certain warlike races like the Sikhs and Rajputs, the people generally are debarred from receiving any kind of military training. Not only are they not allowed enlistment in the ranks of H. M.'s Army, but they are even precluded from joining any volunteer corps. Even with regard to the classes of men—Sikhs and Rajputs, Gurkhas and Pathans,—it is an inflexible rule that though they for the simple reason that the number of English troops is not in itself sufficient to maintain peace and order in this country—it is an inflexible rule that though they may now obtain the highest badge of valour viz. the Victoria Cross, not one of them can receive a Commission in his Majesty's army—irrespective of birth or bravery, education or efficiency.

While the humblest European and Eurasian and even the West Indian Negro has the right to carry arms, the law of the land denies even to the most law-abiding and respectable Indian the privilege of possessing or carrying arms of any description except as a matter of special concession and indulgence, often depending on the whim and caprice of unsympathetic officials.

To my mind the mere statement of the present system ought to be sufficient to secure its condemnation

Let me proceed to state shortly what changes we consider essential to redemy this state of things.

1st.—We ask for the right to enlist in the regular army, irrespective of race or province of origin, but subject only to prescribed tests of physical fitness.

2nd. We ask that the commissioned ranks of the Indian Army should be thrown open to all classes of his Majesty's subjects, subject to fair, reasonable and adequate physical and educational tests, and that a military college or colleges should be established in India where proper military training can be received by those of our countrymen who will have the good fortune to receive his Majesty's Commission

3rd. We ask that all classes of his Majesty's subjects should be allowed to join as volunteers, subject of course to such rules and regulations as will ensure proper control and discipline, and

4th. That the invidious distinctions under the Arms Act should be removed. This has no real connection with the three previous claims, but I deal with it together with the others as all these disabilities are justified on the same ground of political expediency.

Let us pause for a moment and consider the objections that are generally brought forward against the first three proposals.

As to the right to join the ranks, irrespective of race or province of origin, objections are put forward, firstly, that not all the races of India provide good fighting material and that many of them lack the physical courage necessary for the army. And, secondly, that many of them are neither willing nor anxious to join the ranks or to enter the army in any capacity.

The last may be dealt with in a few words. We are asking for a right, and if it turns out that some of us are not willing to avail ourselves of that right,—well, there will be no compulsion on them to do so, and nobody will be the worse off because of the right. On the contrary, it will remove a grievance bitterly felt and loudly complained of and will redound to the credit of Government.

As regards the first objection, viz., the want of necessary martial spirit in certain classes or races, it requires more serious consideration.. The country can afford to keep as a standing army only a certain number of trained soldiers and officers and it must get the best it can for the money it spends, and if certain races are unfit by reason of inherent want of courage for the profession of arms, the State would naturally select its soldiers from other classes.

Taking it at its full strength, this argument has its limitation. For you cannot govern a State on exactly the same principles as you manage a shop. You may get better value for your money by getting as your soldier an Afridi or a Pathan or any non-British subject, but by excluding the Bengali, the Parsi, or the Madrasi, you create a feeling of grievance, if not of actual resentment,, which is certain to cause serious embarrassment in the work of general administration. You render it impossible for the excluded classes to consider themselves as equal subjects and citizens responsible

(Continued on page 4.)

NATIONAL CONGRESS

(*Continued from page 3.*)

for the defence of the country, and you fail to foster that spirit of self-help and that sense of self-respect among these classes which is essential to attain the goal of imperial unity.

Hitherto I have proceeded upon the assumption that some of the races in India are lacking in the physical courage necessary for the profession of arms. But is it a correct hypothesis? Is it true that the Bengali—I am taking him as a type only—has not and will never have the requisite physical courage? The theory was started by Macaulay in his too sweeping condemnation of the people of the Gangetic delta, forgetting that the Bengal peasantry has always been a sturdy and virile class, particularly in tracts not touched by malaria. But take even the professional or educated classes in Bengal. A good many of them, who enlisted under conditions of great personal sacrifice, are at the present moment working in Mesopotamia as an Ambulance Corps, and I am confident all British officers in that theatre of war from the General in Command downwards will tell you that not a single man in that Corps has proved himself deficient in physical courage and endurance.

Take another example nearer home. There is a body of public servants much misunderstood and hence much maligned. I refer to the Bengali officers of the C.I.D. of the Police. Ask any Englishman in Bengal you like from his Excellency the Governor downwards, and I am sure he will tell you there is not one among those officers who does not unflinchingly face death daily and hourly for the sake of duty and loyalty, and, let me add, that he does so often in spite of much obloquy and great discouragement.

I take leave to point out, therefore, that it is not correct, at any rate at the present time, to assert of any sections of the Indian people that they are wanting in such physical courage and manly virtues as to render them incapable of bearing arms. But even if it were so, is it not the obvious duty of England so to train them as to remove this incapacity, as they are trying to remove so many others, especially if it be the case, as there is some reason to believe it is, that it is English rule which has brought them to such a pass? England has ruled this country for considerably over 150 years now, and surely it cannot be a matter of pride to her at the end of this period that the withdrawal of her rule would mean chaos and anarchy and would leave the country an easy prey to any foreign adventurers. There are some of our critics who never fail to remind us that if the English were to leave the country to-day, we would have to wire to them to come back before they got to Aden. Some even enjoy the grim joke that were the English to withdraw now, there would be neither a rupee nor a virgin left in some parts of the country. I can conceive of no more scathing indictment of the results of British Rule. A superman might gloat over the spectacle of the conquest of might over justice and righteousness, but I am much mistaken if the British nation, fighting now as ever for the cause of justice and freedom and liberty, will consider it as other than discreditable to itself that after nearly two centuries of British Rule, India has been brought to-day to the same emasculated condition as the Britons were in the beginning of the 5th century when the Roman legions left the English shores in order to defend their own country against the Huns, Goths and other barbarian hordes.

RIGHT OF MILITARY TRAINING.

In asking, therefore, for the right of military training, we are seeking to remedy the results above described. We are seeking to regain our lost self-respect, to strengthen our sense of civic responsibility, and to regain the right to defend our homes and hearths against possible invaders, should the strong protecting arm of England be ever withdrawn from our country. It is no mere sentiment that compels us to demand this inalienable right of all human beings, though sentiment has its undoubted place in the scheme of every government. Some day or other, our right arm may be called upon to defend all that man holds most precious. For who will venture to prophesy that sooner or later there may not be another such conflict as is now convulsing the world, when there may be new alliances and fresh combinations and when England may not have the same allies and advantages as she has now?

I have endeavoured to prove that neither of the objections which are generally put forward against our claims to enlistment in the army is tenable. I have also tried to show the justice as well as the necessity of our demands.

In the face of what has happened in the present war, it is no longer correct to say as Lord Bryce said in 1912.—"To England, however, apart from the particular events which might have created the snapping of the tie and apart from the possible loss of a market, severance from India need involve no lasting injury. To be mistress of a vast country, whose resources for defence need to be supplemented by her own, adds indeed to her fame *but does not add to her strength.* (The italics are mine.) England was great and powerful before she owned a yard of land in Asia, and might be great and powerful again with no more foothold in the East than would be needed for the naval prestige which protects her commerce."

The resources for defence which India possesses even now *do* add to the strength of England as has been so amply proved in the present war. This strength would be multiplied a hundred-fold were our claims ever conceded. For, if the people of India are allowed and trained to bear arms, what nation is there whose strength would compare with that of England? Nor is there any reason for apprehension that such concessions would be a source of internal danger. If the Sikhs, the Gurkhas, the Marhattas and the Pathans—good and valiant soldiers as they are—are found to be loyal and law-abiding, there is no reason to think that the case would be otherwise with the other races when admitted to the same status and privileges. Besides, the privileges are to be granted subject only to such conditions and rules and regulations as to ensure proper discipline and control.

In the case of Volunteers also, they will be similarly subject to all proper safeguards and restrictions which will be for the Government to lay down.

Subject to such safe-guards, the ranks of volunteer corps will afford, without any risk whatever to the Government or the people, an outlet for restless energies which now find doubtful and dangerous channels.

In making these demands, I know I raise as large a question as the formation of a national militia. I desire frankly and freely to meet the criticism that such an army, with a preponderance of the Indian element, may be turned against the British Government. I venture to submit in reply that anarchists and seditionists may succeed in winning over an ignorant and mercenary army, but they will never succeed in winning over a truly national army, drawn from a people made increasingly loyal by the spread of education and liberal self-governing institutions. Of course, I am not suggesting that the army should be *nationalized* in a day any more than that the government of the country should be nationalised by a stroke of the pen. But I urge in all humility that the time has come for making the beginning of a National Army in India. The tremendous shock with which every part of our world-wide Empire has realised the prime necessity of maintaining an army large enough for its defence and protection renders it imperative that a strong National Army should be raised and maintained in every part of India.

The opening of a military career will fire the imagination and stimulate the virility of India in a way that nothing else can do. And is it too much for India to expect to be treated in the same way as Russia treats her subject races—especially after the proof she has given of the prowess of her sons and their devotion and loyalty to the imperial standard?

Reason and convenience, justice and necessity, all support every one of the claims I have put forward; and if a definite advance is not made in these respects, it will be difficult to believe that the war has changed the *angle of vision* of our rulers. It will be impossible to retain faith in what was proclaimed by the present Premier "that the Empire rests, not upon the predominance, artificial and superficial, of race or class, but upon the loyal affection of free communities built upon the basis of equal rights."

I now come to the last but not the least important of our claims, *viz.*, that the invidious distinctions under the Arms Act should be abolished. Sentiment as well as reason alike recommends it. Not only will the galling sense of racial inferiority and the overt imputation of universal disloyalty be removed by such a measure, but people will also get rid of onerous disabilities in the way of defending themselves against the attacks of wild animals as well as lawless human adversaries.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

If ever we attain our goal of self-government, it will not be merely through the expansion of Legislative Councils and their powers, nor yet through the admission of more Indians to Executive Councils or the establishment of a national militia, though all of them have no doubt their proper use and importance in the scheme of our national progress. It will come in a very great measure with the advance and development of local self-government. When people generally so far understand their civic rights and duties as to be able to manage their own communal business, their roads and drains, their tanks and wells, their schools and dispensaries, it will no longer be possible to keep them from controlling the higher work of administration. Indeed, it is not always possible to do the latter satisfactorily without having served a full term of apprenticeship in the former, and I cannot do better than remind you of what was said by Mrs. Besant in her address to the Congress last December, while supporting the resolution on Self-Government: "The training for self-government is of vital import to our nation to-day. For the government of States is at once a science and an art: and in order that it may be worthily exercised, the lesson must be learnt in local-government, then in provincial autonomy, and finally in the self-government of the nation: for the work of governing is the most highly skilled profession upon earth. . . . . What then should you do? You should take part in local government wherever it is possible. As it is, take it and practice it, for you will gain experience and you will gain knowledge; and only that experience and knowledge will guide you when you come to speak in larger councils and to make your voice heard over vast areas. So I would plead to you to face this drudgery. It is drudgery, make no mistake; understand the details of local administration and understand how to manage your own drains, particularly your waterworks. Those are the alphabets of self-government: and unless you go through that drudgery, no amount of enthusiasm and love for the country will make your administration a success."

No less emphatic was the advice of our revered leader, Sir S. Iyer, as President of the Reception Committee of the last Congress. If this is the view of our leaders, the views of Government are no less clear. We need not go further back than the memorable Resolution of 1882 of Lord Ripon. You will remember what a generous scheme of local self-government was there laid down "to foster sedulously the small beginnings of independent political life." It will take me long, and it will hardly be profitable, to trace the history of the failure of that scheme. But I may be pardoned for pointing out that the failure was due neither to the Government of India, nor to the local Government, nor yet to the civil service in India but, so far at any rate as Bengal is concerned, to the whole framework of the scheme being changed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, in spite of the protests and objections of the authorities in this country.

Lord Ripon's Resolution laid down the following fundamental principles:

1. That the Local Governments should maintain throughout the country a network of Local Boards charged with definite duties and entrusted with definite funds.
2. That the jurisdiction of the Primary Boards should be so limited in area as to ensure both local knowledge and local interest on the part of each of the members.
3. That there should be a preponderance of non-official members to be chosen by election wherever possible.
4. That Government control on these bodies should be exercised from without rather than from within, non-official elected chairmen acting wherever practicable as chairmen of the Local Boards.

The Decentralisation Commission in their Report dealt with the matter at some length and also some definite recommendations.

Lord Morley in his Reform Despatch dated 27th November, 1908, said:—"The village in India has been the fundamental and indestructible unit of the social system surviving the downfall of dynasty after dynasty. I desire your Excellency to consider the best way of carrying out a policy that would make the village a starting point of public life."

GROWTH OF PRIMARY SOCIETIES.

We have next the Resolution of Lord Hardinge's Government dated 1st of May, 1915, dealing with and assenting to many of the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission. We are, therefore, in agreement with Government as to the importance of local self-government. It is a matter of further general agreement that the re-development of the village as an administrative unit has been brought within the range of practical politics by the spread of the co-operative movement. I find from the report of Sir E. Maclagan's Committee on Co-operation in India that primary societies have grown from 832 in 1906-7 to 14,566 in 1913-14, the number of members from 88,582 to 661,859, and the amount of working capital from nil to 46,427,842 rupees. The report states: "no one reading these figures can fail to be struck by the magnitude which the growth has already attained or to be convinced that the movement has taken firm root. Societies are now so spread over all parts of India and the advantages which their members are obtaining are so patent that it is impossible to doubt that the movement will eventually attain dimensions compared to which its present size will appear negligible. As a consequence, there will undoubtedly arise through the medium of co-operation a powerful organisation formed of those agricultural classes, who are at present inarticulate through want of education and cohesion."

Local self-government, supplemented by the spread of the co-operative movement, will gradually solve many of our most difficult problems—such as primary education, small industries, improved agriculture, indebtedness of the peasantry, rural sanitation and so forth, and to this we must devote our best energies and attention in the immediate future, bearing in mind that we have got to build from the village upwards.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

Here is a vast field in which we can in co-operation with the Government work heart and soul for the amelioration of the condition of the masses of our people. It has been forcibly pointed out by Sir Daniel Hamilton that the development of the co-operative movement in the villages required thousands of men. The civilians who have been in charge of this movement have done wonders considering their numbers. They deserve the very highest praise, but their numbers are far too few. 12,000 village banks seem a large number to have been started in 10 years, but, at the same rate of progress, India will not have been covered with village banks for another 400 or 500 years. Is the great industry of India to wait all this time before it is provided with a banking system? Are the 250 millions of Indian cultivators to go on paying 30, 40 and 50 per cent. for their finance for hundreds of years to come, while the rest of the civilised world gets all the money it wants at 3, 4 and 5 per cent? What India wants is more men to develop co-operative credit and she must have them. The men are there, hundreds of them being turned out of her colleges every year with nothing to do, with nothing to look forward to. And every Indian will join in the expression of the hope that we shall soon see established in every province of India schools for the training in co-operative methods and co-operative finance of the best of India's young men, who will carry the co-operative flag into every village of India, and wage war on the darkness and the ignorance and the poverty which exist to-day and which are in a large measure due to want of co-operation. In the same connection, Sir Theodore Morison has gathered from official reports highly interesting illustrations which Co-operative Credit Societies are giving to the self-culture of the people. In one instance, a man of middle age learnt to read and write slowly to keep the accounts of the bank of which he was President, and, though his first efforts were painfully hard to decipher, he persevered to such good purpose that his books are now the best kept in the Punjab. In another village, the President and officers of the bank had acquired such influence that they had reconstituted the ancient authority of the village Panchayat for settling local disputes, with the result that litigation which had been the curse of the place before has now much decreased.

While I gratefully acknowledge the efforts now being made by the Government in all provinces for truly laying the foundations of local self-government, I cannot help regretting that the Resolution of the Government of India of last summer does not go far enough or even as far as Lord Ripon's Resolution of 1882 in the direction of recommending less official control and a greater extension of the elective principle, both as to members and chairmen of Rural and District Boards. Let not our rulers forget that "self-government implies the right to go wrong, and it is nobler for a nation as for a man to struggle towards excellence with its own natural force and vitality, however blindly and vainly, than to live in irreproachable decency under expert guidance from without."

It is not possible for us any more now than it was for Lord Ripon in 1882 to lay down any hard and fast rules which shall be of universal application in a country so vast and in its local circumstances so varied as British India. All we can do is to ask that the principles laid down by Lord Ripon should be generously given effect to *viz.*, distinct funds with distinct duties, not too large administrative areas, more and more of elections both of members and chairmen, and less and less of official control from within. From our side schemes for different provinces have been put forward from 1870 downwards. I will mention only those of Mr. Malabari, Mr. R. C. Dutt and Mr. Gokhale. Schemes have also been prepared from the official side in almost all the different provinces—Bengal, Bombay, Madras, the U. P., the Punjab and the Central Provinces. It ought not to be difficult to make an effective advance at once on an adjustment of these different schemes—and, if it is made in the right spirit, I feel confident that the ultimate success of local self-government in India is absolutely certain.

It is for us to co-operate wholeheartedly with the officials for the success of the different measures of local self-government which are already being undertaken in the different provinces. Let us not assume, as we are sometimes inclined to do, that the civilians will be loth to part with the powers which they have hitherto possessed. Let us in justice to the Indian Civil Service remember that the members of that distinguished body have never spared themselves in the service of India. Let me also implore my friends in the Indian Civil Service not to commit the mistake of looking upon the educated Indian as out of touch with his less favoured countrymen or trying to keep the latter down for his own personal profit and advancement. Let us look upon each other as willing and necessary co-adjutors for the advancement of India in every department. Let us not rail at the mote in our brother's eye without considering the beam that is in our own. Let neither of us indulge in prejudice or fretfulness, but work in friendly co-operation for the pregress and prosperity of the teeming millions of India.

DEVELOPMENT OF OUR COMMERCE, INDUSTRIES AND AGRICULTURE.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to whether India is growing richer or poorer under British Rule, there is none with regard to her extreme poverty. And there can never be political contentment without material prosperity shared by all classes of the people. And what the District Administration Committee of Bengal quotes with approval, as regards Bengal, that our industrial backwardness is a great political danger, applies in reality to the whole of India.

No one will be disposed to question the fact of this amazing backwardness. Rich in all the resources of nature, India continues to be the poorest country in the civilized world. The result is that an unhealthy political activity has arisen among certain classes of the people. As the District Administration Committee of Bengal says: "this unrest compels Government to take repressive measures,—a regrettable necessity which makes all the more desirable the adoption of those remedical and beneficent measures which will afford the most certain cure of the worst evils of the situation while provin that Government is no less determined to create prosperity than to maintain order."

REMEDIAL MEASURES.

What are these "remedial measures"? Technical schools and even technological institutes are not enough. These have in all modern States generally followed and not preceded the development of industries and manufactures. The first step taken by Japan was to start factories, either financed by Government or with Government control and managed by experts from abroad. In India alone, with the exception of spasmodic efforts, the Government adheres to the exploded *laissez faire* doctrine that the development of commerce and industry are not within the province of the State.

It is high time that this policy were abandoned. The necessity of carrying on demonstration work in agriculture, the greatest industry of the country, on a commercial scale, is admitted by all, and it is only where this principle has been put into practice that agricultural improvements have been taken up by the people. Similar results will follow if the same policy is pursued with regard to other industries and manufactures. They have followed whenever such experiments have been undertaken by the Government, as in the case of aluminium and chrome tanning in Madras.

The time is singularly opportune. The war has put an end to enormous imports of German and Austrian goods and Japan is already making great efforts to capture the trade which by right ought to be ours.

I have neither the knowledge nor the capacity to go into details and I rejoice that the experts sitting at the Congress of Indian Commerce will be able to point out specific ways and means by which the Government can assist us in this respect. But I will venture to say that the solution of the problem can no longer be safely postponed. And it will test, as no other question has done, the altruism of English statesmanship, for in promoting and protecting Indian industries it may become necessary to sacrifice the interests even of English manufacturers.

A PROGRAMME OF SELF-HELP.

Hitherto I have been dealing with measures that can be undertaken only by the Government, and in doing so I incidentally mentioned the various ways in which we ourselves must act and move forward. Indeed, the field for such work is so vast as to render it impossible of definition. Primary education, improvement of agriculture and industrial expansion, improvement of rural as well as urban sanitation—there is work enough and to spare for every one of us. And how much could we not do by our own efforts, if only we cared to organise ourselves. I venture to suggest that we should lay down a constructive and continuous programme of work in all these directions as a part of our Congress activities, and that Provincial and District Committees all over the country should occupy themselves throughout the year in some one or more of these manifold directions, so as to show the achievement of some result, however small, at the end of each year. For instance, while waiting for the establishment of a system of free and compulsory primary education, let each District branch of the Provincial Congress Committees be able to show that they have either directly or indirectly contributed to the establishment of ten, or even five, primary schools in their district during one year. Similarly, we might very usefully and profitably extend our activity in supplementing the work of the District, Local and Taluqa Boards, and in spreading among our rural population some elementary knowledge of hygiene and sanitation and in organising relief for local and provincial distress, if and when need be.

PERMANENT PROVISION FOR WORK OF CONGRESS.

For this kind of self-help, the first requisite is to raise funds for the propaganda. Are we willing to do so? I confess to a feeling of diffidence, for though friends and leaders like A. O. Hume have repeatedly asked us to make permanent provision for the work of the Congress, both here and in England, their advice seems to have fallen on absolutely deaf ears. Sir S. Iyer suggested last year that a body of Congress supporters should be brought into existence, each member thereof paying a subscription say of Rs. 25 per annum. He very modestly presumed that it would not be difficult to find in each province a few hundreds of such subscribers, and he suggested that the funds so raised should be held and administered by a few trustees duly appointed, who should further be clothed with a corporate character by registration under the law so as to make them really competent to receive and hold for the Congress donations and endowments, which he hoped would not be long in coming. Let us at this Congress wipe out the reproach that moderate Indian opinion only devotes a few days to public business in order to have the right during the rest of the year not to think more about it. Let us engrave in our hearts the advice which Mr. Hume gave us in 1904 when he said: "as for yourselves, stop foolish quarrels and depressing rivalries, substitute close and loyal co-operation and reasoned and constant action, give freely your time, your money and your hearts; speak little and do much." Let us begin to deal with the concrete problems of civic life on the basis of ascertained and accepted facts, and in order that our institution may be a living actuality, let us begin by collecting first the funds which are indispensable for the carrying on of our work. It is my hope that this Congress may be a fertilising stream of steady effort fed by the spirit of service and sacrifice and spreading far and wide the blessings of peace and prosperity. If in speaking to you to-day—and I have spoken freely and frankly—I have succeeded in the smallest possible measure in advancing the object of the Indian National Congress and in appealing successfully to the better mind both of England and India, I shall consider my humble labours to have been more than amply recompensed.

OUR FUTUUE.

And now, brother delegates, I have placed before you, to the best of my light, what the Government should do for us and what we should do for ourselves, so that we may have an Indian of the future answering our ideal, satisfying our aspirations, and rising to the height of our noblest emotions.

And towards this end the war is rapidly helping us onward. In the midst of the carnage and massacre, there is being accomplished the destruction of much that is evil and there is the budding forth of much that will abide. False pride and aloofness are giving place to union and genuine co-operation between those whom nothing before and there is the budding forth and genuine now seemed able to draw together. Protestant and Catholic, Churchman and Dissenter, Hindu and Moslem, Englishman and Indian, Colonial and coloured peoples are offering their daily worship not in separate sanctuaries but under the improvised shelter of the trench or the barn, animated by the same faith and trusting in the same inspiration. A new spirit of self-sacrifice, a new interest in the weak and the suffering, is abroad: self-indulgence is giving place to self-sacrifice, and throughout the British Empire there is a prevailing atmosphere of good-will and mutual service and esteem. It seems to me that, under the benign dispensation of an inscrutable Providence, we shall emerge into a new era of peace and good-will, and our beloved Motherland will occupy an honoured place in the Empire with which her fortunes are indissolubly linked, and we shall be the free and equal citizens of that great Empire, bearing its burdens, sharing its responsibilities and participating in its heritage of freedom and glory as comrades and brethren.

The President then announced that the delegates of the different provinces should proceed to elect their representatives to the subjects Committee as soon as possible.

The Hon Mr Surendranath Banerjea then announced on behalf of the President that the Congress would resume its sittings to-day at 12 noon.

TO-DAY'S SESSION.

At to-day's sitting which will commence at noon there will be Resolutions passed on the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale, the late Mr. Keir Hardie, the late Sir Henry Cotton and the late Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta. These will, as usual, be put from the chair. Then will follow Resolutions on "India's Loyalty" "success to Great Britain and her Allies in the present war," and on "A furuther extension of Lord Hardinge's term of office." Then will be taken up the following Resolutions in such order as the President may think fit:—

Among the other resolutions there will be those protesting against the action of the House of Lords in rejecting the proposal for the establishment of an Executive Council for the U. P. and praying for the raising of the chief Courts of the Punjab, Burma and the C. P. to the status of High Courts, urging the separation of Executive and Judical functions, and protesting against the existence of the Press Act on the Statute. There will also be resolutions on the "Swadesh Movement," "Land Settlement," "Military and Naval Training and Volunteering" "the Arms Act" "India and the Colonies" and the "Imperial Conference."

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Reception of the Delegates to Anglo-Indian Empire League Conference, the Indo British Institution, 9 p.m.
Indian National Congress, 2nd day.
All-India Kshattriya Conference.
All Hindu Dinner, 8-30 p.m.
Public Lecture by Mrs. Annie Besant, on "Theosophy and Brotherhood," Gamdevi, 8-30 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, December 29.

Anglo-Indian League Conference Sessions 8 to 11 a.m., and from 1 to 4 p.m.
Mrs. Besant's Public Lecture on "Brotherhood," Gamdevi, 8-30 a.m.
Mr. C. Jinarajadasa's Public Lecture on "Worlds' Reconstruction: Intellectual and Spiritual" Gamdevi, 5-30 p.m.
Indian National Congress, 3rd day.
All-India Kshattriya Conference, 2nd day.
All-India Jain Conference, Hira Baug.

THURSDAY, December 30.

Anglo-Indian League Conference Sessions 8 to 11 a.m. and from 1 to 4 p.m.
All-India Temperance Conference, Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road.
All-India Moslem League,
Indian Social Conference.
All-India Jain Conference, 2nd day, Hira Baug.

FRIDAY, December 31.

Anglo-Indian League Conference Sessions 8 to Theosophy: Right and Wrong, Gamdevi, 8-30 a.m.
Sir Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons' Evening Party to Presidents of Indian National Congress and All-India Moslem League, Tardeo, 9 p.m.
All-India Moslem League, 2nd day.
Garden Party by the Hindus of Bombay to the Members of the Moslem League.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m. Cinema.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m.

Notice to Corresponents.

In preparing MS. for the Press correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor", and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.), should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
The Congress and its Goal	6
Coroboration	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	7
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	5 & 8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL	
Bombay Amusements	5
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
SUPPLEMENT PAGES.	
Indian National Congress	1, 2, 3 & 4
COMMERCIAL	4
SHIPPING	3
THE WEATHER	3

BAND AT THE BOMBAY RACE COURSE

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 2-45.

INCOMING MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Khyber with the outward Mails of the 11th instant passed Suez at 6 p. m. on Sunday the 26th instant.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY CONCERT.

The proceeds of St. Andrew's Day Concert which was held under the auspices of the St. Andrew's Day Society and the Scots Company, B. V. R., after deducting all expenses, amounted to Rs. 2,400. This sum has been divided equally between the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund and the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society. The committee desire to thank all those who gave their services and assistance in making the Concert a success.

An official note was issued on Saturday last at Rangoon authorizing all police officers not below the rank of officer-in-charge of police station to arrest without warrant any person against whom reasonable suspicion existed and that he had acted, was acting or was about to act with intent to assist the King's enemies in any way prejudicial to the public safety or defence of Brtiish India

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

A REMARKABLE INVENTOR.

A remarkable inventor has just arrived in Bombay by the P. & O. s.s. Caledonia in the person of Mr. A. J. Roberts, the wireless expert who is going to show Bombay his wireless controlled Airship at the above Theatre, besides giving exhibitions of his latest inventions the walking and talking Automation, entirely worked and controlled by wireless. Mr. Roberts has been working for the Government at Woolwich Arsenal until just before leaving for India, and several of his inventions in wireless and its control have been accepted for the Army. He was invited to join the Naval Board of Inventions as Mr. Roberts is devoting his fertile brain to the wireless control of Torpedoes.

During his exhibition at the Excelsior he will make a 20 foot model of the airship leave the stage and sail over the heads of the audience dropping tiny parachutes and showing how an airship looks at night. Some of Mr. Roberts' ingenious creations, will be shown for the first time on any stage in the world, during his Bombay Season. Of course there are no tricks or illusions in Mr. Roberts' display, as he is no theatrical showman, but a scientific expert in aviation and wireless. He is an Australian, and it was quite by accident that Mr. Bandman got him to break his journey in India for three months and give his demonstrations, Mr. Roberts has built his own Aeroplane and full sized Airship and was the first man in the world to send wireless messages from a balloon. He commences his illustrations next Saturday.

COMPULSORY ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN INDORE.

All India will rejoice to learn that his Highness the Maharaja Holkar, has been pleased to make elementary education compulsory throughout Indore. The work of providing the additional school-houses that may be necessary will soon be taken in hand, and as soon as it becomes practicable, the great reform will take effect. After the illustrious example of Baroda, Mysore, among the larger Native States, has, under the enlightened administration of Sir M. Visvesvarayya, conferred on its subjects the inestimable boon of compulsory elementary education. The generous and statesmanlike action of the Maharaja Holkar will earn for him the grateful esteem of all thoughtful men and the blessings of the people whom a kind Providence has entrusted to his Highness's care.

FIRE IN A VILLAGE.

A correspondent writes:—

We, the poor villagers of Khandpa, Kolaba District, a village about five miles away from the Kirjat Station, G. I. P. Ry., were greatly shocked on the early morning of the 19th instant, at witnessing a fire in the house of our poor Police patil. The fire was first seen on the roof of the Patel's cattleshed very close to his house. The neighbours ran to the house and found that the Patil was sleeping, he being bedridden for the last couple of months. The neighbours brought him out with great difficulty and as water could not be had immediately, the house and cattleshed were gutted down within an hour or so. All the animals were severely burnt and one cow died on the spot. Fifty Khandis of paddy was reduced to ashes and the loss, it is feared, may run to about Rs. 2,000, the Police patil alone lost his property worth about Rs. 1,000.

AN APPEAL TO MR. S. N. BANERJEA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I through your columns, appeal to the Hon. Mr. Surendra, Nath Banerjea to deliver a public lecture after the sittings of the Congress and thus to give the benefit of his advice to the student community, which is very eager to listen to him?—Yours, etc.

S. M. REGE.

ALL-INDIA JAIN ASSOCIATION.

The sittngs of the above Association will take place on 30th and 31st of December from 12.30 to 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Empire Theatre, Fort.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

ARRIVAL OF PRESIDENT-ELECT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 27.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Abdul Rahim, President-elect of the All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference arrived in Poona this evening and was given a great reception by the local Mahomedan community.

This happy result was due to the compromise effected almost at the last moment by which the invitation originally issued in the name of the Bombay Provincial Mahomedan conference was changed to that of Bombay Presidency Mahomedans. Some 2,000 Mahomedans were present at the station to receive the President-elect who was introduced to the principal gentlemen and delegates present by Sahebzada Aftab Ahmed Khan, Barrister, and Mr. Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer.

A procession of motor cars and carriages was then formed and the president's carriage escorted by a body guard of cyclists and others on horseback was taken to his bungalow on the Bund. The entire route was decorated and Mr. Justice Abdul Rahim was garlanded at intervals along the route. The enthusiasm was so great that the carriage was unharnessed and then drawn by the people for the last part of the journey.

DANDY BURGLAR'S BRANDY.

PRIEST CAPTURES BURGLAR.

Doming Mathes DeSouza, aged 41, a Goanese, having his headquarters in Bombay who, according to his own confession, is a professional burglar and an old gaol-bird, is spending his Christmas season in the police lock-up at Bandra, he having merited this hospitality, it is alleged, owing to an escapade, which unfortunately for him, proved disastrous.

On Tuesday last Mr. Alfred De Souza, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Office, who resides in a lonely place at Orlem (via Malad) after closing up his house, left for his office, and in the evening went on a visit of condolence to Bandra, it being the third day after the death of his sister-in-law Mrs. Mary De Monte, Mrs. De Souza and the other inmates of the house were also not at home having gone for a few days consolatory sojourn with the bereaved De Montes at Bandra.

Doming having got scent of the absence of the inmates of the house and little suspecting that any one of them would return at night, and as darkness set in broke into the house after wrenching off some of the bars of a window. Striking a match he lit a lamp, and soon began to make himself at home with all the lordly ease of a fidalgo. While rummaging some of the cupboards he came upon a full bumper bottle of brandy, and overjoyed at this find took to making himself as free and merry with it as if he had legitimately inherited the same from his own father. The deep potations he took rendered him oblivious to all sense of danger, and while thus occupied in giving free rein to his bacchanalian propensity Mr. Alfred De Souza for fear of thieves, after having had his supper at his brother's, the Rev. Fr. Justin DeSouza, Chaplain of the Orlem Church, set out homewards. Seeing a light in the house as he approached it, he suspected some mysterious guests had arrived. So, very astutely, from a coign of vantage unobserved, he took observertions of the operations going on in the house, and then very discreetly leaving the strange visitor in the trap he stealthily ran off to his brother the Chaplain to summon aid. The Chaplain with a big party of villagers forthwith swooped down upon the house and forming a strong and impenetrable cordon round it raised the stentorian shout of "*Chor, chor* (thief, thief). Doming being an old hand at burglarious work, electrified rather than petrified by the unexpected ovation, desperately rushed out of the house and took to his heels with the speed of a race-horse, having performed several sommersaults in his course owing to obstructive stones and fences. After an exciting chase he was safely and securely netted in the welcome embrace of the Rev. Chaplain.

On scrutinising the fellow it was found that he was wearing two full flashy fashionable black suits one over the other with a grand tie and a smart motor cap. On his person were found an iron saw, a pointed steel bar, two chisels, two penknives, and also a bunch of keys as also certain religious books, namely a book entitled "Key to Heaven," a small pamphlet on the "Life of St. Cecilia," and a hymn book dedicated to St. Joachim.

The house selected for the burglary was no doubt a choice one, for, had the adventure proved a successful one the daring fidalgo might have retired with some very valuable booty. Apparently he began his work at the wrong end as he made the mistake of commencing with the brandy instead of ending with it.

SIX MONTHS FOR A BAG.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Babu Ramchandra aged 20 was charged with stealing a bag containing silver articles and cash valued at Rs. 49.

It was proved that Mrs Margaret Stewart was seated in her motor car which was standing on the Hornby Road. The accused was seen loitering near the car. After a short while the complainant missed her bag containing the silver articles, and the accused was arrested on suspicion and searched. The missing articles were found on his person.

As the accused had three previous convictions the Magistrate sentenced him to six month rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate one Adam Ibrahim was charged with kidnapping a girl named Jainabi and with attempting to rob her of her ornaments. The case for the prosecution was that the girl lived at Mutton Street with her father. On the night of the 25th ultimo the girl was asked by her father to fetch ice. The accused accosted her in the street, and telling her he would give her ice he took her to a timber depot, where he threw her down and started removing ornaments from her person. Her cries brought people to the spot, who seized the accused and handed him over to the Police. The accused was convicted and as he had six previous convictions, he was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALL-INDIA KSHATRIYA KURMI CONFERENCE.

SESSIONS AT LUCKNOW.

(From a Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 27.

Shrimant Sampatrao, President, All-India Kurmi Kshatriya Conference, arrived here yesterday and received a grand and hearty reception on the crowded station platform. His carriage was drawn by volunteers to his residence, flowers being showered on the carriage throughout the route. He delivered his presidential speech to-day, in which he emphasized among other things, India's duty during the present crisis. The Conference was attended by delegates from all parts of India.

The entertainment to the President and the Members of the Moslem League to be given on behalf of the Hindus of Bombay, will take place on Thursday, the 30th instant, on the ground of the Indian National Congress between 9-30 and 11 p.m.

CALCUTTA RACES.

VICEROY'S CUP.

WON BY KILTOI.

(Specially Reported for The "Chronicle.")

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

The second day of the first meeting proved such a draw that there was hardly any elbow room either in the ring, paddock or stands. His Excellency was there. Speculation was very keen but the "punters" fared badly as only two favourites won, The biggest surprises of the day were when Sea Lad won the International Pony Plate and the Winchester Paddock Plate. The Viceroy's Cup was run in slow time, the favourite Bachelor's Wedding succumbing to Kiltoi who ran a different horse to-day. In the Grand Annual when Proprietor fell. Mr. Roddick sustained a broken right collarbone. All the handicaps were exciting.

The following are the results:

THE GRAND ANNUAL.—2 miles, over eight flights.

Mr. Goculdass' POLITIAN, 10-8, Hoyt ... 1
Mr. Dawson's DOLLY DIMPLE, 9-10, Williamson ... 2
The Zemindar of Nazergunge's CANBERRA, 11-8, Ferguson ... 3
Also Ran:—Bellower 9-0, Proprietor 9-12 (fell), and Footsteps Fearless 9-1 (fell).

Betting:—4 to 5 Politian, fours Dolly Dimple, fives Canberra, tens Bellower and Footsteps Fearless, twenties Proprietor.

The Totalizators Paid:—Rs. 17 for win, and Rs. 11, Rs. 12 and Rs. 12 for places.

The race does not require description. Politian waited behind the field which was led by Bellower, then Proprietor and Footsteps Fearless till the five-furlong post from where he began to move up at the test hurdle. Both Footsteps Fearless and Proprietor fell and Politian easily won by 3 lengths. 3½ lengths between second and third.

Time:— 3 mins. 46 4-5 secs.

Proprietor damaged his fore fetlock badly and Mr. Roddick was removed on a stretcher.

THE INTERNATIONAL PONY PLATE.—7 furlongs.

Mr. Scott's SEA LAD, 9-3, F. Templeman 1
Mr. Goculdass' SYMPTOMS, 8-12, Whalley ... 2
Major Holden and Mr. Scott's LADY MARCHMINT, 9-7, W. Huxley ... 3
Also Ran:—Go On 9-3, Masonic 9-4 and Spring Daisy 9-7.

Betting:—2 to 1 on Symptoms, 5 to 2 Masonic, fours Lady Marchmint, twenties the rest.

The Totalizators paid:—Rs. 228 for win, and Rs. 23, Rs. 13 and Rs. 15 for places.

The Race:—Symptoms and Masonic jumped off level with Sea Lad next, then Go On and Spring Daisy and Lady Marchmint last, who however recovered ground very fast. Two furlongs from home Masonic retired and Sea Lad challenging Symptoms went ahead to win by 1½ lengths. 1 length between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 30 1-3 secs.

THE CURZON PLATE. Division 1.—7 furlongs.

Messrs. Goculdas and Gafdas' FIRE FINCH, 9-12, Whalley ... 1
Mr. Kelso's MISS ROLLESTON, 8-8, F. Templeman ... 2
Mr. Hartioan's MARTINET, 8-11, W. Huxley ... 3
Also Ran:—Miriner 8-10, Orloff 9-3, Water Colour 9-2, Spenser 9-0, Blouzelinda 8-9, Watch Tower 8-8.

Betting:—3 to 2 Fire Finch, fours Orloff, Blouzelinda and Miss Rollestone, sixes Martinet, tens the rest.

The Totalizators Paid:—Rs. 28 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 20 and Rs 24 for places.

The Race:—Fire Finch stepped out of the gate with Miss Rollestone second and Martinet last. Half way through the last named came up and a tremendous race ensued between the first three a head and half lengths separating them.

Time:—1 min. 29 2-5 secs.

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—1¼ miles.

Mr. Lauder's WINCHESTER, 8-0, Stoker 1
Mr. Captain's SUGAR LOAF, 9-2, Bowley 2*
Mr. Thaddeus' WAYWARD AND WILD, 8-2, W. Huxley ... 2*
* Dead Heat.

Also Ran:—Double Chin, 9-4, Stage Fright 8-11, Silver Thrush 8-7, Larrikin 7-9, Blue Sapphire 6-10.

Betting:—Half Stage Fright, 5 to 2 Double Chin, fives Sugar Loaf, sevens Wayward and Wild, eights Winchester, longer prices the rest.

The Totalizators Paid:—Rs. 194 for win, and Rs. 49, Rs. 52 and Rs. 28 for places.

The Race:—A very good race. Winchester led all the way and won all out after a magnificent finish among placed horses by a short head.

Time:—2 mins. 9 4-5 secs.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.—1¾ miles.

Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's KILTOI, 9-3, Bowley ... 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s BACHELOR'S WEDDING, 9-3, F. Templeman ... 2
Mr. Bartlet's ST. ANDREWS, 9-3 ... 3
Also Ran:—Knights Key 8-11, Jacamar 9-3, Shining Way 9-3.

Betting:—Half Bachelor's Wedding, fives Kiltoi and Knight's Key, twenties the rest.

The Totalizators Paid:—Rs. 55 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 12 and Rs. 17 for places.

The Race:—Shining Way led with Bachelor's Wedding second and Kiltoi third. There was no change till three furlongs from home. Kiltoi came through and going on won comfortably by ¾ length, 2½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—3 mins. 7 secs.

THE CALCUTTA PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr. R. R. S.'s CRITON, 9-3, F. Templeman ... 1
Mr. Goculdas' FORWARD, 9-3, Whalley ... 2
Mr. Goculdas' POLISH, 9-3, Hoyt ... 3
Also Ran:—Carpentia 8-2, Widgiewa 9-3.

Betting:—Evens Forward, 6 to 4 Polish, fives Criton, eights the rest.

The Totalizators Paid:—Rs. 102 for win, Rs. 37 and Rs. 19 for places.

The Race:—Carpentia took the lead with Polish and Widgiewa in close attendance. Then Criton with Forward last. Near half mile Forward improved his position opposite Zeerut. Opening was alongside Polish, Carpentia having dropped back. These two seemed to hold the race between themselves when Criton came apparently from nowhere and after a great race won by ¾ length, a neck between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 14 2-5 secs.

THE CURZON PLATE. Division II.—7 furlongs.

Mr. Thaddeus' PASTIME, 8-9 ... 1
Mr. Lauder's SYMREX, 9-7, Stoker ... 2
Messrs. Goculdas and Garda's MEDDLING, 9-12, Hoyt ... 3
Also Ran:—Arthur C. 7-7, Lumination 9-0, Jemima 8-7, Vitulos 8-6, Break O' Day 7-0.

Betting:—3 to 2 Symrex, twos Illumination, threes Pastime, eights Meddling and Jemima, longer prices the rest.

The Totalizators Paid:—Rs. 58 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 14 and Rs. 26 for places.

The Race:—Pastime and Symrex led locked from Meddling and Arthur C. Near the distance post Pastime shot Symrex off and going on won comfortably by 2¼ lengths. 2½ lengths between second and third.

THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS FOR TO-DAY'S RACING.

THE OLD YEAR PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Lady Douglas 9-10, St. Alban 9-10, Pension 9-1, Partial Eclipse 8-13, North 8-12, Monobel 8-5, Kit Grey Leg 8-1, Bonfire 7-10, Adelaide II 7-10, R. G. 7-7

THE BANDRA PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Excelsior 9-7, Solar Star 9-4, Ajax 9-2, Harry Johnson 9-0, Bhatty Chief 8-10, Malayeb 8-10, Pasha 8-8, Bruce 8-8, Gafal 8-6, Mooltan 8-3, Ajmer 8-0, Duhallow 7-13, Khedavi Miseer 7-8, Arrow 7-7.

THE BHULESHWAR PLATE.—Division I. Distance about 1 mile.

Welcome 9-0, Powerful 8-13, Engine 8-9, Rag Time 8-8, Lot 8-8, Maurice 8-8, Mars 8-7, Ben Hur 8-6, Hurchan 8-5, Biglig 8-5, Persia 8-4, Black Ivory 8-3, Sphere 8-1, Eldorado 8-0, Samnite 7-13, Heliograph 7-12, Nassau 7-12, Victory 7-10.

DIVISION II.

Jemadar 9-0, Present 9-0, Shimran 9-0, Abdul 8-13, Nassim 8-11, Osprey 8-9, Royalist 8-7, Challenger 8-7, Kaiumers 8-5, Aircraft 8-4, American Spot 8-3, King Mac 8-2, Robinson Crusoe 8-0, Active 7-10, Royal Duke 7-1, Shailan 7-0.

THE VIRAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Bahlool 9-12, Maasal 9-5, Nainava 8-12, Tammooz 8-11, Minerva 8-7, Fado 8-7, Vellard 8-4, Rummy 8-4, Full Moon 8-3, Ata Allan 8-2, Red Silk 8-0, Ruby Fish 8-0, Beethoven 7-13, Mat-hat-Baig 7-12, Ruby Mine 7-11, Investment 7-10, Section 7.10 Alwar 7-8.

Two top weights not accepting, weights to be raised 5 lbs.

HORSES LEFT IN.

THE OLD YEAR PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Lady Douglas 9-10, St. Alban 9-10, Pension 9-1, North 8-12, Kit Grey Leg 8-1, Bonfire 7.10, Adelaide II 7-10, R. G. 7-7.

THE BANDRA PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Excelsior 9-7, Harry Johnson 9-0, Bhatty Chief 8-10, Malayeb 8-10, Pasha 8-8, Bruce 8-8, Gafal 8-6, Mooltan 8-3, Ajmer 8-0, Duhallow 7-13, Khedavi Miseer 7-8, Arrow 7-7.

THE BHULESHWAR PLATE.—Division I. Distance about 1 mile.

Welcome 9-0, Powerful 8-13, Rag Time 8-3, Lot 8-8, Maurice 8-8, Ben Hur 8-6, Hurchan 8-5, Persia 8-4, Black Ivory 8-3, Sphere 8-1 Heliograph 7-12, Nassau 7-12.

DIVISION II.

Jemadar 9-0, Present 9-0, Abdul 8-13, Osprey 8-9, Royalist 8-7, Challenger 8-7, Kaiumers 8-5, Aircraft 8-4, American Spot 8-3, King Mac 8-2, Robinson Crusoe 8-0, Active 7-10, Royal Duke 7-1.

THE VIRAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Bahlool 9-12, Maasal 9-5, Nainava 8-12, Minerva 8-7, Fado 8-7, Rummy 8-4, Full Moon 8-3, Ata Allah 8-2, Red Silk 8-0, Ruby Mine 7-11, Investment 7-10, Section 7-10, Alwar 7-8.

THE COLABA PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Nizam-ul-mulk, Dardanelles, Singer, Money Gold, Night Hawk, Tajilmulook and Kayid.

THE COORLA PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Cornwall, Paradise, Crescent, Guldasta, Monaco, England, Galloping Lad, English Spot, Arabian Consul and Ajaney.

MADRAS WAR FUND.

ORGANISATION OF AN EXHIBITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 27.

At the People's Park this afternoon was opened what is undoubtedly the biggest undertaking in this presidency to augment the Madras War Fund. The annual fair which has been hitherto held by the South Indian Athletic Association, was taken over by the Governor and a committee comprising of the leading princes and people of the Presidency, and is being held on a scale greatly transcending all previous efforts of the kind and the same committee has also organised on a separate plot of ground a grand exhibition of arts and industries which both the Government and private exhibitors have contributed to make one of the most comprehensive shows ever seen in this country. This exhibition was formally declared open by Lord Pentland this evening in the presence of nearly all the elite of the city and a goodly number of visitors who have come in from the mofussil availing themselves of the concession fares granted by the railway companies.

The exhibition building is a quadrangular structure built in the Indo-Saracenic style with a magnificent pleasure garden in the centre. The whole place is lit by electricity. The Agricultural, Fisheries, Industries and Forest departments of Government were exhibited and in connection with the first named there are demonstrations in crop growing, combating insect pest, sericulture, dairying and other features of an educative value. As an adjunct to the exhibition there is the pucka built model of a village with up-to-date sanitary arrangements. The Native States of the presidency have special pavilions for their exhibits. There are European and Indian restaurants a bandstand and various attractions. Altogether the fair with the best athletic talent competing in daily sports and the exhibition held on such a grand scale gives every promise of the public not only supporting the war fund extensively, but also of their getting their money's worth in the way of attractions and amusements. Lord Pentland has been evincing the greatest interest in the exhibition and had paid several visits to the buildings while they were in progress of construction for the past four months.

MHATRE'S ART STUDIO.

We circulate with this issue a Special Supplement illustrative of the noted works of Sculpture produced in the Art Studio of Mr. G. K. Mhatre, the premier Indian sculptor of Bombay. It is needless to dwell on the high artistic merits of all of Mr. Mhatre's works, so universal has been the appreciation earned by him at the hands of Indian as well as European art critics and patrons. But a visit to Mr. Mhatre's Art Studio, at Sandhurst Road, during the Congress week will amply repay any trouble, for there the visitor will be able to convince himself that in Mr. Mhatre India has produced a sculptor and artist of the first rank, whose works fall little short of the best productions of a western artist, in point of either finish or faithfulness to the original.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF

The 25th Session of the All-India Kayastha Conference will be held at Lahore on the 30th and 31st December.

Mr. R. Ricke, who was taken into police custody at Bangalore on release from the civil power was produced before Mr. A. R. Cox, District Magistrate, who remanded him to 5th January, on which date if after enquiry Mr. Cox as J. P. finds there is a case for trial he will commit him as a European British subject to the Madras High Court. The charges are attempt to murder a police officer, attempt to escape from custody and obstruction to a public servant.

The Mahomedan Educational Conference at Poona begins its Sessions to-day.

At the conclusion of the Conference to discuss the principles of the new Rangoon Municipal Draft Bill on Friday evening the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma paid a high tribute to Mr. P. P. Ginwala, Barrister and other Municipal Commissioners for their devoted labours in the cause of municipal reforms as represented by his Bill and in doing so he felt sure he was voicing the opinion of the meeting and of the general public of Rangoon. Mr. Ginwala's Bill, though it might take a different form would be of invaluable assistance to those who might have to form and criticise the measure, which would be ultimately introduced.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

CONFERENCE AT HYDERABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind), Dec. 27.

The first sitting of the tenth All-India Sub-Assistant Surgeons' Conference came off to-day at 2 p.m. in a shamiana erected for the purpose within the premises of the Civil Hospital, Hyderabad, Sind, under the presidency of Colonel Macnamara Assistant-Director Medical Services, Karachi Brigade.

Delegates from thirty centres attended the Conference. The arrival of the President of the Conference was announced by a salute of bonfires and music by a military band.

The proceedings commenced by a welcome song by the students of the Medical School and a welcome address which was read.

Dr. Permanand thanked Government for the recent resolution removing the bar from the Sub-Assistant Surgeon class to rise to the Assistant Surgeon grade. Then the report of the Family Fund was read by Mr. Sharangpar.

The President in his speech congratulated the Association for the increase in numbers from 15 to 20,000. He said he was not in possession of figures showing the extent to which civil members of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon class offered services to the Military Department, but he had reason to believe that they had not risen up to expectations. More younger men should offer services overseas and older men for service in India should replace the military men. Men of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon class have already gone to the Front and those who offered their services at the critical time will receive special consideration on return when peace is proclaimed. He said he was told many in the civil medical service kept away owing to financial disadvantages, but this difficulty was easily remedied by coming to a reasonable agreement. Demands to be acceptable should be moderate. These remarks he said were applicable to young civil assistant surgeons who had also lagged behind. He concluded by advising them to rise above considerations of personal interests.

BENARES MAHAMANDAL.

(From a Correspondent.)

BENARES, Dec. 27.

The second sitting of the Mahadhibeshan of the Mahamandal on the 25th was presided over by his Highness the Maharaualji of Dungarpur.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir who was to have presided over the second sitting being unavoidably absent through illness, he sent his Secretary Rai Udai Chand, as his representative. His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir's speech was read for him, recounting how Hindu places of pilgrimage, Hindu religious, literary and general intellectual culture, Hindu solidarity, in short everything tending to Hindu progress, have advanced under the British raj. It was not for the blessings enjoyed or the benefits expected that the Hindus were loyal, but because "raj bhakati" was a religious duty with them.

His Highness the Maharaja first proposed their sense of appreciation of the deeds of their Hindu soldiers with the benediction of the holy men present, be sent to them in the various theatres of war; secondly all should try to encourage recruiting and thirdly loyalty to the British raj and the duties of Indian citizenship be included in the curriculum of the Hindu Divinity College and allied institutions.

FAILURE OF THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is a great pity that the Telegraph Office of the first City in India has completely failed to bear the burden of the extra pressure caused during the Congress week. Express messages sent in the morning have failed to reach their destination by 4-30 p.m. in the evening. I represent a Madras daily paper, and the report we sent in the forenoon of Saturday, and Friday noon did not reach my office in time. If such collapse at the transmitting machinery could not be avoided, why did they receive the Press messages and cause us such heavy outlay for no purpose? May I ask whether the Bombay Telegraph Department cannot show a better record than such a dismal failure? My experience of other places, even small towns in war time alone, made me expect far greater efficiency. I am afraid the response of the department is the worst I have known in India.—Yours, etc.,

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, December 28, 1915.

THE CONGRESS AND ITS GOAL.

We have often been told of late, that the National Congress has done its work and that the *raison d'etre* of its existence disappeared when the enlarged councils came into existence six years ago. The view prevails largely among those who were previously never tired of telling us that the Congress had no work to do and that the *raison d'etre* of its existence was difficult to find. As soon as it achieved something really substantial they had to change their attitude. These were and are still the enemies of the Congress. But there are also those who have been, and perhaps are still, its friends, but who hardly disguise their view that the Congress has outgrown its usefulness, that it has lost its vitality, or that at any rate its character as primarily a deliberatively body, overstrongly controlled, as they allege, by the elder men of the National party, does not fit it to carry on the work that has to be done in the future. And they would have it give place as the dominant political organisation of the people of the country to a new organisation pulsating with the vigour of passionate youth. We venture to assert, however, that no one, whether friend or foe to the national aspirations of Indians, who was present at the opening of the thirtieth session of the Indian National Congress yesterday, could have failed to be impressed with the representative character of that body, —its overwhelmingly national and representative character,—and its undeniable vitality. The huge pandal, crowded to its utmost capacity with delegates from every part of the country and a deeply interested and sympathising body of the public of the City and Presidency of Bombay, left no doubt as to this. The immensity, the enthusiasm and the whole character of the assemblage yesterday, as we imagine will be the case also with the proceedings of the ensuing two days, will dispose once and for all of the allegation that the Indian National Congress has outlived its utility, whether that allegation comes from the interested friend or the ingenuous enemy. We believe ourselves, and we think it is the view held by the vast majority of thinking Indians, that the Congress, whatever subsidiary or independent organisation having similar objects in view may come into being, must and will remain the supreme body through which the national claims and grievances of India will continue to be voiced, and to which we must look for many years to come,—as far indeed as our sight carries us at the present day,—to carry on the task of unifying the people of this country, and pressing forward to the goal which all have in view.

SELF-GOVERNMENT.

In the weighty and eloquent address which the President delivered at the opening of the session yesterday, he put in the forefront the question on which the Congress is most united and at the same time most sharply divided. The ideal at which it aims is self-government within the Empire, or as the President put it, quoting the memorable words of President Lincoln, "government of the people, for the people, and by the people." But the methods by which that goal is to be obtained is, as Sir Satyandra Sinha, said a "burning topic which has led to bitter differences and fierce dissenions" in the past. Sir Satyendra discussed it with the courageous frankness that we should have expected of him, and we think that he expressed on the whole the view of the vast majority of his hearers. He is an advocate of cautious development and cautious progress. There cannot be many who believe that it would be in the best interests of India that she should receive now and suddenly the free gift of complete self-government, which the President spoke of as the second of the three ways in which the "priceless treasure" might be obtained. We do not subscribe to the view that India is even now unfitted for self-government. She is probably as well fitted for it as were the American colonies when they wrested it from the mother-country. She is probably as well-fitted for it as the people of Great Britain were when they won the great reform of 1832. But the analogy, for reasons which Sir Satyendra very lucidly and convincingly expounded, does not hold. India does not want to break with Great Britain as did the American colonies. She looks forward, as the President of the Congress said, to a future such as generous-minded statesman like Lord Haldane, and the wiser Indian statesmen, have pictured for her. in which she will go forward hand in hand with the great country which has guided her destinies for the past fifty-seven years,—a future in which Englishmen and Indians will be "fellow-citizens of a common empire and a common and splendid heritage, all of them bringing their special talents to bear co-operatively for the common good of the whole." There may be those who will smile at this picture as being merely a picture in words without any practical application to the admitted needs of India at the present moment, so passionately felt by her people. But it means a good deal. No one who has the true interests of India at heart can, after reflection, desire that there should be any sudden breaking with England, or with the assistance and co-operation of Englishmen in the administration of the country. India might gain much were she made as free politically to-morrow as were the people of England eighty-seven years ago, and her people left the complete masters of their destinies. But no one can dispute the contention which is one of the outstanding features of Sir Satyendra Sinha's speech,—if we give it its right meaning,—that she would also lose a great deal. What India is ripe for, actually, and what she should demand,—if we have, again, read the President's meaning correctly,—is such a change in the government as will make it really and practically responsible to the people and subservient to the views of legislative bodies, which shall be transformed from merely consultative and partly officialised and nominated bodies, to assemblies elected by such a franchise as is suited to the present stage of the people's development, with power of control over the purse, the executive, and general legislation. And what she wants, now and immediately (that is after the war) is, firstly, an earnest from Great Britain that British policy in India is to be definitely devoted to the end of achieving for India the self-government and independence within the Empire that is enjoyed by its other great component parts; and secondly, the first substantial instalment of responsible administration on the lines we have indicated. That is not an extravagant demand, though it may be too modest for the views of some of the more advanced spirits in the Congress. It seems to us the least that can be put forward. And we believe that, if it comes with the united voice of the Congress and the Moslem League, at the right moment, it will be conceded.

THE UNITED DEMAND.

But there is a danger, and at the moment an imminent danger, of an undesirable agitation for an extravagant demand put forward at the wrong moment. Sir Satyendra Sinha very properly preceded his discussion of the question of self-government and the demand which India should make as soon as the termination of the war permits it, with the assurance that there is no one willing to cause the slightest embarrassment to the Government by the pressing at such a time of demands for political reforms. Discussion in such a body as the Congress, meeting at its appointed time in the normal course of events, is one thing. It involves no departure that need embarrass the Government. Immediate agitation for immediate Home Rule is another. The President, also, very rightly emphasised the fact that Indians are not asking for rewards for their loyalty and support of the Imperial cause. That should be obvious to anyone who takes the trouble to remember the spontaneous and ungrudging manner in which that loyalty was demonstrated and that support accorded, from the moment that the gravity of the crisis of the Empire became apparent. India is merely discussing, as she is entitled to discuss, measures of reform which she will put forward when the war is over, and which she might, after all, have put forward earlier had the war never occurred. As to that, the conscience of the national party is clear. But a movement has been attempted to be inaugurated which, in our view,—which we believe to be the view held by the majority,—is calculated gravely to prejudice the cause of India in the eyes of the British people. It is a movement which, if we are to judge by the pronouncements of its authors in the press and on the platform, is to be something in the nature of a "raging and tearing campaign" for the immediate granting of Home Rule. That would certainly be misunderstood by the English people and might have the effect of setting back the clock, as the Irish agitation set back the clock of Irish Home Rule for quarter of a century. But that is the argument of expediency. There are graver considerations. India, as we said once before, is on her honour. She gave all that she could give and gave it ungrudgingly and spontaneously, and she agreed, voluntarily, through her accredited representatives and a hundred other channels, to abstain from any sort of controversy while the war lasted that would embarrass the Government either here or in England. To pretend that such an agitation, as is suggested, would not be an embarrassment at this juncture, when the crisis of the war is, if anything, more grave than ever, is refusing to face facts. What was first announced with a frantic blare of trumpets as a great national agitation has, we believe, now been whittled down, in the face of prospective failure, to an "educative propaganda." But we think it is necessary to be cautious in our acceptance of the modification. The educative propaganda, we believe, can best be carried on by the National Congress as it has been in the past. We see no reason for taking the task out of its hands, nor does there appear to be any need for the stimulus that would be provided by a Home Rule League, associated with its name. Anyone is entitled to form any sort of league he likes, but we must beware of insidious methods to "nobble" existing organisations by minorities, and to use them for the purposes of a propaganda which may bring them into discredit. The Indian National Congress continues to represent the vast mass of educated opinion in the country, and it can be safely left, in conjunction with the Moslem League, to prepare the ground for the demands that are to be made after the war. We hope and believe that those two bodies will, as a result of their deliberations during the present week, find it possible to coalesce in a joint demand. A united demand coming from these two great representative organisations, containing as they do the best and most responsible elements of all communities, will carry the greatest weight of all with the British people, and we hope that any efforts to interfere with or supersede them will meet with failure. At the same time an honest and straightforward effort to assist them is to be welcomed.

CONSCRIPTION?

"The opposition to conscription," says "The Nation," "has always rested, and will rest to the end, on three main considerations. The first is that it is a grave step backwards from free democracy to autocratic militarism, for it formally deprives the people of their liberty of mind and will,—their power to decide the justice or the injustice of a war. The second is that it makes a formidable, and, may be, an irreparable breach in the existing unity of the nation. The workman can never assent to conscription, for he will view it as an instrument for making strikes impossible, and will at once advance his alternative of a conscription of wealth. The third is that it cannot, in the very crisis of a great war, be grafted on a voluntary system on which great armies are recruited, and therefore it is no help but a hindrance to the winning of that war."

With the last we have no fault to find. But in the case of the first and second contention we have the example of our ally. France is the world's first democracy, where there is nothing, no obstacle like the hereditary senate of Britain, to prevent the will of the people being put immediately into law. There the workman has to do his service in the ranks side by side by the provincial bourgeois and the patrician seigneur. The immediate result of this is an understanding between the different classes, formed on the common parade and by the common ideal and toil. The result is certainly not the impotence of the French workman to strike, because we know that in recent years there have been in France as great organised strikes as in Britain. If all the manhood of a nation is armed and taught the profession of arms it is surely more powerful to assert its will as to the justice or the injustice of a war than if it lacked that knowledge? No man rushes to war nowadays with the fervour of d'Artagnan,—unless it be the Prussian artistocrat. It is not likely, therefore, that conscription will naturally entail the creation of an aggressive spirit in the nation. Democracy, moreover, is an unaccomplished ideal, or to be more correct, an ideal only partially realised. The true democracy which will assuredly be attained with the lapse of years, will be based on certain principles clearly defined, which will preclude the necessity of strikes by regulating the responsibilities, the emoluments and the inter-dependence of the various units in industrialism. Therefore, the contention that conscription will deprive the working classes of any powers or rights they now possess is proved wrong both by the experience of our neighbours and the commonly mooted and recognised ideals of social reformers. The benefits of conscription are many. In the days of the Zoroastrian Empire, the youth of the imperial nation were trained, "to ride, shoot straight and speak the truth." Modern armies in a sense accomplish this end. Rudyard Kipling, in many an eloquent passage, portrays the silent metamorphosis from dishonesty and slovenliness, filth of mind and body to physical and moral cleanliness which is often carried out on the recruits' parade ground. Anti-conscriptionism is a relic of worn-out prejudice, like many another code of thought it must, and we hope will, in the near future be swept aside.

Notes of the Day.

Prince Henry of Reuss.

Prince Henry of Reuss,—the thirty-third or thirthy-fifth we believe in the peculiar chronological nomenclature of that princely house,—who has found it necessary, after the attempt to drag the Shah into the war on the side of the Central Powers, to make a precipitate departure from Persia, was formerly German Consul-General in India and certainly had a good deal to do with the insidious underhand methods to undermine British rule in this country, and bring about an embarrassing rising on the outbreak of the war. He was the special nominee of the Kaiser, and when his Imperial Majesty paid India the compliment of creating a German Consul-Generalship and appointing to the post a member of the corps diplomatique, of his own choosing there were people simple enough to suppose he desired to, and had done, this country and its government a great honour. We know now what the real meaning of Prince Henry's appointment and presence in this country was. As soon as he had done his work in this country and laid the train of what he suppsed was going to be a succesful rebellion he was transferred to Teheran to prepare the ground in Persia, for a pro-German uprising. It is gratifying that he has not met with any more success in Persia than in India. The only matter for regret is that he has succeeded in making good his escape to Bagdad, though he would do well to get a bit further on the road to Berlin, before the ancient seat of the Abbaside Caliphs becomes too hot for him.

The Italian Operations.

"The Times" has been publishing some extremely interesting articles on the military achievements of Italy, about which we have heard far too little. The writer says that the Italians might have inflicted an immediate and irreparable disaster on the Austrians had not the declaration of war been delayed by the political intrigues of Signor Giolitti. As soon as Signor Salandra had exposed the object of Signor Giolitti's manoeuvres,—to come to terms with Italy's traditional enemy,—the country turned furiously against the Giolittian party and all its works. Above all, the middle classes proved their nobility by staunchly preferring an inspiring cause to mere business interests. But in the meantime valuable days had been lost. Between May 4th and May 23rd Austria had poured on to the Italian front every man she could spare. Cemented trenches, gun emplacements, and strategic roads had long been ready, but the men had been wanting. By May 23rd, however, more than three hundred thousand Austrians had been placed in position. They were mostly Tyrolese and Hungarian Territorial troops.

A General at 37!

The present war has produced some remarkable instances of rapid promotion,—Vice-Admiral Beatty to wit,—but none more remarkable perhaps than that of General Price-Davies. Following General Joffre's example, says "Truth," Lord Kitchener is now promoting young men to be generals. Brigadier-General L. A. E. Price-Davies, V.C., D.S.O., of the 60th Rifles, who was gazetted on Saturday last to the command of a brigade, being only thirty-seven years of age. General Price-Davies has already had a distinguished military career, having won both the Victoria Cross and D.S.O. for his services in South Africa, but owing to our regimental system of promotion he remained a captain till September 1 last, when he was promoted major under the fifteen-year rule. From captain to general, however, is not a bad rise in three months.

Germany and the Bagdad Railway.

A lesson in the advantages of sea power over land connection, says "The Near East" has been read to the Germans by one of their own newspapers in regard to the extravagant hopes being formed by the opening up of communication with Constantinople. "Whoever knows that the sea freight to Buenos Aires from Ruhrort (near the Rhine) is less than the railway goods rate from Ruhrort to Berlin will shake his head when he hears that masses of goods are to be thrown to and fro on the railway from Asia Minor to Hamburg. A single railway system from Bagdad to Berlin is not sufficient to support the burden of Germany's economic life." All this is true; but the fact remains hat the possession of railway communication between Germany and Asia Minor is far too valuable an asset for our enemies to enjoy for any length of time without very resolute efforts on the part of the Allies to challenge it.

Indian Troops in France.

An interesting exchange of farewell telegrams has passed between the Indian Cavalry Corps and the Indian (Infantry) Corps. The following was published in Corps Orders by Lieut-General M. F. Rimington, Commanding the Indian Cavalry Corps, on November 18:—"All ranks of the Indian Cavalry Corps desire to convey their best wishes to their comrades of the Indian Corps to wish them the best of luck in the future, and to express their admiration of their gallantry and staunchness on many memorable occasions and throughout long months of strenuous fighting under trying conditions in which the honour and reputation of the Indian Army have been so splendidly maintained and which will acquire added lustre in whatever circumstances the gallant Indian Corps may find itself." To this the following telegram was forwarded in reply:—"We, officers, N.C.O.'s, and men of the Indian Corps, send our best thanks to our comrades in the Indian Cavalry Corps for their kind words of farewell and for their appreciation of our endeavour to do our duty during the past year. We wish them the best of luck and know that when the opportunity comes they will worthily uphold the best traditions of the Indian Army and of the reputation they have already earned."

Unpublished Letters of Thackeray.

Bishop Frodsham gives to the new "Cornhill" three hitherto unpublished letters of Thackeray, where they appear in the most appropriate setting, considering the connexion of the novelist with the magazine. Two of these were written to Mrs. Carpenter, a cousin, and one to her husband. This last is the most rollicking specimen of purely Thackerayan humour, although it turns on no more than an invitation to dinner. The second of the letters to the lady is noteworthy for Thackeray's opinion of the autograph hunter. "To you I may say in private that I don't like the autograph mongering system at all. It forces a man to assume a position of vanity by no means becoming to him. Who am I to go for to say that my handwriting is worth a shilling? You will let me off the autograph, please." That was chilling enough, but Thackeray's usual way with the autograph hunter was to leave requests unanswered.

Thackeray at Oxford.

An old story of Oxford and Thackeray is recalled by Mr. Thomas Plowman, who vouches in the "Cornhill" for the accurary of his version. Thackeray had to apply to the Vice-Chancellor for permission to lecture, and found that gentleman ignorant alike of his name and fame:

Still he had a trump card left, which he has been accustomed to consider would carry all before it wherever the English language was spoken. So, with a quiet smile of supreme confidence, he simply ejaculated, "'Vanity Fair,' you know!" Then at last, to his relief, a look of awakened intelligence manifested itself upon the Vice-Chancellor's countenance, and Thackeray awaited the effusive outburst which would make amends for all. It came in the words—"Yes, yes, I have heard of 'Vanity Fair,' of course; it is mentioned in the 'Pilgrim's Progress.'"

That story belongs to the University of old days, and perhaps it was not quite so astonishing as it seems now after the lapse of fifty years.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

FIGHTING NEAR TEHERAN.

RUSSIANS DEFEAT REBELS

GERMAN MOVEMENTS IN WEST

AUSTRO-GERMAN FINANCES CRITICISED.

The Russians have routed the Persian rebels near Teheran.

The Persian Cabinet has resigned. The Shah has nominated Prince Firman Firma as Premier.

The Montenegrins report a sanguinary engagement in which the enemy was driven headlong, leaving on the field over 500, killed.

King Peter of Serbia is reported to have arrived in Italy.

General Castelnau has been received by King Constantine.

According to advices received in Amsterdam from the Belgian frontier, the Germans are carrying out considerable movements of troops behind the front.

A graphic account is given by Reuter's special correspondent of how Christmas was passed on the western front and in Macedonia.

Interviewed by an American correspondent Mr. Montagu drew a very favourable comparison between Great Britain's and Germany's financial positions.

Official and Personal.

A Delhi message states that nothing is known there about the rumour published in Calcutta yesterday suggesting that Lord Kitchener will succeed Lord Hardinge and that the announcement will be made on the 1st of January. As a matter of fact no information as to Lord Hardinge's successor has yet arrived.

The Right Hon. Earl Brassy, General Sir A. and Lady Pearson, Sir T. R. Wynne, the Hon. Mrs. Errington and Sir P. D. Patwardhan were among those who arrived here yesterday morning from Europe by the P. and O. Company's English mail steamer Caledonia.

Sir James Meston will leave Lucknow on the 2nd January, visit Allahabad and Benares on the 3rd and proceed to Gorakhpur, arriving there on the 4th. On the 6th January he will leave Gorakhpur and return to Lucknow arriving on the 7th.

BOMBAY'S CHRISTMAS GREETINGS TO KING-EMPEROR.

The following Christmas greeting was sent by H. E. Lord Willingdon on Christmas Eve to His Majesty the King-Emperor, through the Right Hon. Lord Stamfordham.

"Bombay Presidency sends to His Majesty loyal and devoted Christmas greeting.—WILLINGDON."

The following reply was received by his Excellency the same day:—To His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Camp Umarkot.

"I heartily thank you for the loyal greetings from Bombay Presidency and I wish its people prosperity and happiness in 1916:—George R. and I.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS NEAR TEHERAN.

COMPLETE DEFEAT OF REBELS.

PERSIAN REBELS ROUTED.

BATTLE NEAR TEHERAN.

ENEMY SURPRISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 25.

The Russians have engaged 1,200 rebels and gendarmes near Teheran and achieved an overwhelming success, killing 140 and capturing seventy rebels.

The Russians had only one officer and one Cossack killed and four Cossacks wounded.

DETAILS OF THE DEFEAT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, Dec. 26.

Details of the defeat of the gendarmes and rebels at Rabat Kerim, twenty-five miles south-west of Teheran, show that the Russians, on learning of the arrival at Rabat Kerin of a band of a thousand horsemen under the well-known amir Khishmet, sent a detachment on Tuesday night in order to surprise and destroy them.

The Russians found two battalions of gendarmes and five hundred horsemen holding a fortified mountain fortress. The Russians were received with a violent fire, and after artillery preparation the whole force attacked and routed the rebels

GERMAN MINISTER TO PERSIA

FLIGHT TO BAGDAD.

LONDON, Dec. 26.

It appears that Prince Henry of Reuss, German Minister to Persia, returned to Teheran after his abortive attempt at a coup d'etat and subsequently left for Kermanshah. He afterwards proceeded to Bagdad.

PERSIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

NEW PREMIER.

TEHERAN, Dec. 26.

The Cabinet has resigned and the Shah has nominated Prince Firman Firma as Premier.

OPERATIONS IN MESOPOTAMIA

ENEMY REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 27.

General Townshend reports on the 25th December that the enemy launched a determined attack against a portion of our position. This attack was repulsed with a loss to the enemy of from six to eight hundred killed and wounded. Our own casualties were under two hundred.

GENERAL CASTLENAU AT ATHENS.

RECEIVED BY KING AND GENERAL STAFF.

ATHENS, Dec. 26.

General Castlenau has been received by the King and met the heads of the Greek General Staff at luncheon at the French Legation. He will leave Athens this afternoon.

MONTENEGRIN OFFENSIVE IN SANJAK.

A SANGUINARY ENGAGEMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 26.

A Montenegrin communiqué says the Montenegrin offensive in Sanjak lead to a sanguinary engagement on the 23rd. The enemy was driven headlong towards Bilopolue leaving on the field over five hundred killed. A hundred prisoners were taken.

KING PETER IN ITALY.

LONDON, Dec. 26.

A telegram from Italy says that King Peter of Serbia has arrived in Italy from Valona.

QUESTION OF COMPULSION.

"HYPOCRITICAL NONSENSE."

NEW MEMBER'S VIGOROUS SPEECH

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 26.

In the Commons, Mr. Redmond declared that the Irish Party would oppose compulsion under present conditions by every means.

Mr. Stanton, the new member for Merthyr in a remarkable maiden speech vigorously denounced "hypocritical nonsense." He said if people do not volunteer they must be fetched. (Loud cheers.) A country good enough to live in was good enough to fight for. (Cheers.)

He concluded "the House must consider only what is best for the nation. (Loud cheers.) We are capable of doing infinitely more than we have done."

He appealed to everyone to join and make the boys in the field feel that the whole country was behind them. We had unbounded resources and courage. Let us banish humbug and all stand up and fight like Britons. (Loud cheers.)

FRENCH GUNS DO MUCH DAMAGE.

PARIS, Dec. 26.

A communiqué says: The artillery duel was very active in the Lombaertzyde region in Belgium and in the Vosges where the enemy fruitlessly bombarded our positions north of Hartmannsweilerkopf. Our guns did much damage in Artois and Champagne.

QUIET ON WHOLE FRONT.

PARIS, Dec. 26.

The communiqué says the night was quiet on the whole front.

FRENCH ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

A MUNITIONS DEPOT BLOWN UP.

PARIS, Dec. 27.

A communiqué says: French artillery was very active in Artois, south of Bailleul and south of Arras. It made a very successful practice in Champagne, disturbing enemy working parties. A fine shot blew up a munition depot in Woevre. A French battery caught a munition train which had halted at the station of Hachinette, in the Vosges, and observers saw a terrific explosion.

BRITISH FRONT.

MINING ACTIVITY.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

The Press Bureau communiqué says there was some mining activity south of the La Basee canal where an enemy mine failed to damage our trenches. Our artillery north of the Somme was effective against an enemy position east of Albert. Elsewhere there were only intermittent, minor artillery engagements.

CONSIDERABLE MOVEMENT OF GERMAN TROOPS.

PARIS, Dec. 26.

According to advices received in Amsterdam from the Belgian frontier, the Germans are carrying out considerable movements of troops behind the front. They are delaying the projected attack owing to increasing ignorance concerning the numbers and positions of the Allies.

CHRISTMAS AT THE FRONT.

UNEVENTFUL IN FRANCE.

FESTIVITIES AT SALONIKA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 26.

Christmas at the front is graphically described by Reuter's special correspondents in France and Macedonia.

In France the day broke wet and cheerless with the wind blowing. At noon the sun struggled through and later the day became fine and very mild. There was plenty of good fare in the trenches, and the day was spent as comfortably as the water-logged environment, which no efforts could successfully overcome, permitted.

The day was uneventful; neither side was provocative. There was a deal of hearty though desultory singing. In many places where the German trenches were close to ours, guttural chanting of the Boches occasionally reached our lines and this was invariably the signal for more vociferous chorusing in an attempt to drown the sound. German overtures for fraternising were slight and faint-hearted, as though their contemptuous rejection was a foregone conclusion.

COLOSSAL XMAS MAILS.

In the afternoon every meadow in the rear of the lines in any way under cover became a football field. Among the troops in reserve and billets Christmas was celebrated with far more of traditional thoroughness. Christmas mails were colossal. The heaviest single day's delivery in Christmas week was 18,500 bags, representing three-million letters, and half-million parcels.

GOOD FARE AT SALONIKA.

The conditions in the encampments on the hills in Macedonia were far more cheery. The weather had been warm sunny and spring-like for days past. Salonika presented a Christmassy air. Quantities of holly were sold in the streets and legs and heads of turkeys were protruding from every motor-lorry proceeding to the camp. Countless 'Tommies' could be seen struggling along with one or two live birds under their arms and prices recently six or seven francs rose to forty or sixty.

REAL HOLIDAY SPIRIT.

Nuts, raisins, dates, figs, and oranges were sold out. Never has Salonika seen such a celebration. The situation permitted of granting to men, who have recently been on fatigue for the time digging new lines, a holiday. Everywhere there was a real holiday spirit; football races and games were the order of the day which was celebrated in French camps with almost equal enthusiasm. Piou-pious played rugger with the haziest notions of the rules. Tommies who were looking on were convulsed and the French joined in the laughter in the greatest good humour. in the evening concerts and sing-songs were held, one mess actually transporting a piano to the camp.

BRITISH TROOPS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

URGENT NEED OF A HOSPITAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 27.

A press note states that the Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Association have received an urgent demand for a complete general Hospital in Mesopotamia, comprising 1,000 beds for British and 2,000 beds for Indian troops. The Indian Council would be greatly obliged if working parties throughout India would come to their assistance and inform them to what extent they are prepared to supply the articles required viz., 100 British replacement units and 200 Indian replacement units, each for ten beds, also ten complete British hospital units, twenty complete Indian hospital units each for one hundred. The above make up is needed for a complete hospital of 3,000 beds.

BELLIGERENTS' FINANCES COMPARED

GERMANY STRUCK AND FAILED.

AUSTRIA'S FINANCIAL RUIN COMPLETE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Interviewed by a correspondent of the "New York Tribune," Mr. Montagu drew very favaurable comparison between Great Britain's and Germany's financial positions. He contrasted scathingly Dr. Helfferich's hysterics with M. Ribot's unvarnished account of the French loan results.

Germany threw everything into the scale to strike a decisive blow before our preparations could bear fruit. She struck and failed.

Mr. Montagu pointed out that while British exchange on America had been restored and was steadier. German exchange was falling to vanishing point.

Germany had realised all available assets in the shape of negotiable foreign securities and suspended specie payments. If this has happened under present conditions what will be the value of the mark when peace comes and the German importer wants to restock the empty larder and storehouses and tries to exchange depreciated paper for overseas goods? Germany had made no provision for payment of interest on war-loans.

Moreover, Austrian's financial ruin is already complete and Germany is sucked dry. If she emerges from the war in the same state as after the thirty years' war we shall be able to hang up swords without anxiety for the best part of a century.

HERR BALLIN'S CHRISTMAS WISHES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 26.

Herr Ballin, Manager of the Hamburg-Amerika line publishes his Christmas wishes in a German newspaper.

He says men who are called upon to construct peace will have as their foremost task besides ending the war which has destroyed generations, simultaneously the ending of the armament fever, also the finding of security that a sanguinary war shall not be followed by an economic war which shall separate nations.

OCTOGENARIAN OPTIMIST.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD IN "LIVELY RETIREMENT."

LITERARY DEBUT AT THE AGE OF 9

The mail week saw the 84th birthday of that genial philosopher, Sir George Birdwood, who, after well nigh half-a-century of public service in the East and at the India Office, is now spending the evening of his days in what he calls "lively retirement" in the brisk suburb of Ealing.

Here a writer in the "Daily News" called upon him on Dec. 5 at an hour when most of Ealing, judging from the look of it, was asleep. My hand trembled on the knocker; it seemed so ridiculously early,——. But the door swung open, and there stood Sir George, in a long, flowered dressing-gown (redolent of the East), Turkish slippers, and a little black skull cap perched on his head. He beamed through his glass.

"Come in—come in!" said he. "Early? Surely you don't call *this* early! Come in and have a glass of port! Early! Good heavens, sir! My day's nearly done! Up at four this morning, as I always am, rain or shine, hurricane or hailstorm—up at four, writing, writing, and taking it out of old Anno Domini!"

Sir George seized me by the arm, and marched me into a room of Indian cabinets, lacquer-work, and old prints. "You have interrupted me," said he, "in the middle of a very cherished occupation. Cutting the pages of the 'Athenaeum'—a rare privilege indeed, for I'm the last man in the world able to do it. Until a few years ago the publishers sent out the magazine to their subscribers uncut. Then, to my horror, one day I received mine smoothly and neatly cut—and it nearly broke my heart; for one of my minor joys of life was to go through the leaves of the 'Athenaeum' slowly and methodically with an ivory paper-knife, sipping the vintage (excuse the solecism), so to speak, leaf by leaf. I wrote and objected to the hateful innovation, and now the editor always reserves one copy for me uncut. And here it is!

"DICTIONARY BIRDWOOD."

"I was brought up on the 'Athenaeum'—and "The Times" and Lempriere's 'Dictionary': if it hadn't been for them you'd never have heard of Sir George Birdwood! I was brought up in a parsonage on 'Athenaeum' milk to wash down the more solid slabs of Walter and Lempriere. Thanks mainly to them I licked all the other boys at school. I was credited with possessing a phenomenal knowledge: as a boy I was known solely as 'Dictionary Birdwood'—and the name stuck.

"Writing, journalism—always fascinated me, and they fascinate me still, on the doorstep of four-and-eighty. At the age of nine I took the plunge; I became a journalist, with a capital J, and began writing for——. But no! Let the dead past bury its dead!" A faint tinge, almost, a blush, was observable upon Sir George's cheek. "Perhaps I'd better not let the cat out of the bag," he said, wistfully.

"Confession is good for the soul," said I "You began writing for —— what?"

"For the 'Family Herald'!" said Sir George. He folded his fantastic dressing-gown about his lithe little figure and laughed such a laugh as might have come from Puck. "At the age of nine the wisdom I had imbibed from the then uncut pages of he 'Athenaeum' appeared—in a slightly different form—in the thrilling sheets of the 'Family Herald.' . . .

"But seriously, now. You want to interview me, No! I hate the very word. I have refused to be 'interviewed' hundreds of times. Why should I, an old man—a lean and slipper'd pantaloon—make a parade of myself by firing off copy-book maxims and all that kind of nonsense at my time of life, I have no copy-book maxims to hand just now. If you want them, if you desire my views of life, death, and the great hereafter—go back seventy-five years and look up the files of the 'Family Herald'!" He laughed again, rubbing his hands.

WHY GERMANY WILL LOSE.

"But I don't mind a friendly little Sunday morning gossip like this," he said "so long as you don't make it too serious; and I don't mind giving you in a phrase my idea of things as they are. At eighty-four I'm an optimist. I can see the sun shining; and I will tell you that so sure as that sun rises to-morrow, so certain shall we see our enemies sooner or later on their knees. There are two things which will smash Germany, First, the unbridled spirit of hatred in which they flung themselves neck and crop into this campaign. The cocksureness of them—the dead certainty with which they declared they were going to batter through. True, it very nearly came off; but 'very nearly' is a far cry from 'quite.' We caught them on the hop!

"And secondly—their supreme, their amazing lack of the sense of humour. In war, as in life, that goes far—very, very far indeed. You may be sure that the man—whether he be King or campaigner—who starts out on a mission of adventure or conquest or love, or anything else, with out a sense of humour will in the end be out-adventured, out-generalled, out-manoeuvred by the man who has that sense.

"The saving quality of respect, too, goes very far. We have made a very great mistake in our continual railing of the Prussian, sneering at him, hurling invective at him, and treating him with contumely. Wellington said many wise things, but never a wiser than that oftquoted sentence—'Never speak ill of the enemy.' The enemy may deserve it. God knows the Prussian has. But we must not let our wrath consume our appreciation of natural dignity. Fight the Hun—fight him, yes, and go all out for him. But do not fight him with the wagging tongue. Fight him with the clenched teeth!

"And so—in the end we shall win; and though I'm an old man, and very tottery about the legs, I hope to live to see the dawn of peace—not a patched-up peace—we have travelled too far for that—but a struggle fought out to the glorious end, as we, with the help of God and the thrust of our own strong arm, can and will fight it out!"

(Continued from Column 6.)

'POISON AND DISLOYALTY.',

DR. WILSON DENOUNCES GERMAN CONSPIRACY.

STERN MESSAGE.

Pan-Americanism and war on German plotters constituted the chief text of President Wilson's message to Congress on Dec 7.

President Wilson said:—

"We are at peace with all nations in the world, and there is reason to hope that no question in controversy between this and other Governments will lead to any serious breach in amicable relations.

"Grave as some differences of attitude and policy have been, and may yet turn out to be. I am sorry to say that the gravest threats against our national peace and safety have been uttered within our own borders. There are citizens of the United States, I blush to admit, born under other flags, but welcomed under our generous naturalisation laws to full freedom of opportunity in America, who have poured poison and disloyalty into the very arteries of our national life, and have sought to bring the authority and good name of our Government into contempt, to destroy our industries wherever they thought it effective for their vindictive purposes, to strike at them and debase our policies to the uses of foreign intrigue.

"Their number . . . . is great enough to have brought deep disgrace upon us, and to have made it necessary that we should promptly make use of the processes of law whereby they may be purged of their corrupt distempers.

"America has never witnessed anything like this before, and never dreamed it possible that men sworn into her own citizenship, men drawn out of the great free stocks such as have supplied sons of the best and strongest elements of that little but now heroic nation that in the high day of old staked its very life to free itself from every entaglement that had darkened the fortunes of older nations, and set up a new standard here—that men of such origins and such free choices of allegiance would ever turn in maligin reaction against the Government and people who had welcomed and nurtured them, and seek to make this proud country once more a hot-bed of European passion.

UGLY AND INCREDIBLE.

"A little while ago such a thing would have seemed incredible because it was incredible. . . . But the ugly and incredible thing actually has come about, and we are without adequate Federal laws to deal with it. I urge you to enact such laws at the earliest possible moment, and I feel that in doing so I am urging you to do nothing less than to save the honour and self-respect of the nation.

"Such creatures of passion, disloyalty, and anarchy must be crushed out. They are not many, but they arei infinitely malignant, and the hand of our power should close over them at once. They have formed plots to destroy property, they have entered into conspiracies against the neutrality of the Government, and they have sought to pry into every confidential transaction of the Government in order to serve interests alien to our own. It is possible to deal with these things very effectively. I need not suggest the terms in which they may be dealt with.

"No laws, I suppose can reach corruptions of the mind and heart, but I should not speak of others without also speaking of these, and expressing the even deeper humiliation and scorn which every self-possessed and thoughtfully patriotic American must feel when he thinks of these things and the discredit they are daily bringing upon us."

The principal subject dealt with by President Wilson in his Message may be summed up in the President's own language.

"I have spoken to you to-day on a single theme, the thorough preparation of the nation to care its own security, to make sure its entire freedom, to play the impartial role in this hemisphere and the world, which we all believe has been providentially assigned to it."

This so-called single theme of preparedness, however, necessarily compelled President Wilson to refer somewhat fully to various kindred themes. For example, he began his address by defining his policy of neutrality as follows:

"We stood apart. It was our manifest duty to do so. Not only do we have no part or interest in the policies which seem to have brought the conflict on. It was necessary if a universal catastrophe was to be avoided that a limit should be set to the sweep of destructive war, and that some part of the great family of nations should keep the process of peace alive, if only to prevent collective economic ruin and the breakdown throughout the world of the industries by which its populations are fed and sustained.

"It was manifestly the duty of the self-governed nations in this hemisphere to redress, if possible, the balance of economic loss and confusion in the other if they could do nothing more. In the day of readjustment and recuperation we earnestly hope and believe that they can be of infinite service."

THE TEST IN MEXICO.

On the Monroe Doctrine President Wilson said:

"We retain unabated the spirit which has inspired as throughout the whole life of our Government and which was so frankly put into words by President Monroe. We still mean always to make a common cause of national independence and political liberty in America, but that purpose is now better understood. So far as it concerns ourselves, it is known not to be selfish.

"All Governments in America stand, so far as we are concerned, upon a footing of genuine equality and unquestioned independence. We have been put to the test in the case of Mexico, and we have stood the test. Whether we have benefited Mexico by the course we have pursued remains to be seen. Her fortunes are in her own hands, but we have at least proved that we will not take advantage of her in her distress, and we undertake not to impose upon her an order of government of our own choosing.

"We will aid and befriend Mexico, but not coerce her, and our course with regard to her ought to be sufficient proof to all America that we seek no political suzerainty or selfish control."

POLITICAL FREEMEN.

On Pan-Americanism, President Wilson said:

"Conquest and dominion are not in our reckoning or agreeable to our principles, but just because we demand the unmolested development and undisturbed government of our own principles of right and liberty we resent from whatever quarter it may come the aggression which we ourselves will not practice.

"We have set America aside as a whole for the uses of independent nations and political freemen. Out of such thoughts grow all our policies. We regard war merely as a means of asserting the rights of peoples against aggression, and we are as fiercely jealous of coercive or dictatorial power within our own nation as of aggression from without.

"We will not maintain a standing army except for the uses which are as necessary in times of peace as in times of war, and we shall always see to it that our military peace establishment is no larger than is actually and continuously needed for the uses of the days in which no enemies move against us, but we do believe in a body of free citizens being ready and sufficient to take care of themselves and of the Governments which they have set up to serve them."

INDEPENDENCE ON THE SEAS.

President Wilson lays great stress upon the necessity of an adequate merchant marine.

"It is necessary for many weighty reasons of national efficiency and development that we should have the great merchant marine and the great merchant fleet which we once used to make us rich. We have almost been driven out of existence by inexcusable neglect and indifference and the hopelessly blind provincial policy of so-called economic protection. It is high time that we repaired the mistake and resumed commercial independence.

"If other nations go to war or seek to hamper each other's commerce our merchants it seems are at their mercy to do with as they please. We must use their ships, and use them as they determine. We have not ships enough of our own, and we cannot handle our own commerce on the seas. It is of capital importance not only that the United States should be its own carrier on the seas and enjoy that economic independence which only an adequate merchant marine would give it, but that the American hemisphere as a whole should enjoy a like independence and self-sufficiency if it is not to be drawn into the tangle of European affairs."

In order to facilitate the building and purchase and American registration of ships, the Government should assume the initial financial risks, and proposals would be made to Congress for the purchase and construction of ships to be owned and directed by the Government, similar to those made to the last Congress, but modified in some essential particulars.

Among the ways suggested in the Note of raising additional revenue were an increase of income-tax, the taxation of gasolene and naphtha, the taxation of automobiles and internal explosion engines and the taxation of pig-iron and fabricated iron and steel.

Regarding the railways the President said there had been reason to fear they could not cope much longer with the transportation problem. He suggested a commission of inquiry as to whether there was anything else to be done to better the conditions under which the railways were operating.

NEW PAPER AND EDITOR FINED.

POSSESSION OF A CIPHER CODE.

In the Glasgow Sheriff Court in mail week Sheriff Craigie gave judgment in the case of the Glasgow "Daily Record and Mail" and James Lumsden, editor of the newspaper, who were charged under the Defence of the Realm Act with using or having in their possession a cipher code, adapted for secretly communicating naval or military information. The case has been reported in "The Times."

His Lordship agreed with the Solicitor-General that the evidence did not warrant a conviction for using the code, and that there was no suggestion against the respondents of deliberately doing anything that would injure the country. He found that the respondents had in their possession a code adapted for secretly communicating naval or military information; that the facts proved in evidence did not put the respondents out of reach of the penalties prescribed by the Defence of the Realm Act; and that instructions regarding the code were delivered to the paper's correspondents, but that the correspondents did not at any time act on the instructions. He accepted the respondents' evidence that the instructions were sent out before the Press Bureau issued a letter forbidding publication of details regarding bombardments, &c., until after official sanction had been secured, but the respondents should have destroyed the code if they were to succeed in their plea that owing to the Press Bureau letter the code was dead. Nevertheless, as forgetfulness rather than anything more heinous was the reason for the retention of the code, his Lordship did not consider it a case for a heavy fine. He imposed a penalty on each of the two respondents of £10.

Mr. Campbell, for the respondents, asked his Lordship to state a case for appeal under the Summary Jurisdiction Act.

A CHARGE OF DESPAIR.

HOW AUSTRIAN LIVES ARE THROWN AWAY.

"NO USE RUNNING; WE DIE HERE."

M. Zoltan Franyo, a prominent Hungarian author, who is serving with the forces at the Russian front as A.D.C. to a Brigade Commander, describes an attack on the Russian lines in a Budapest journal. The description is the more interesting as it gives an insight into the ruthless manner in which the Austrian commanders sacrifice their soldiers and waste their manpower out of pure personal ambition. The following is a quotation from the article as it appeared in the Budapest paper.

One morning a young but grey-haired cavalry officer dropped into the hut called the Brigade Headquarters. He planted himself before the Colonel, and reported:

"First Lieutenant Count Alvis von Esterhazy. I humbly report the dispatch of today's dispositions."

The Colonel then proceeded to read the instructions, which were to attack the Russians, of unknown strength, defending the village of Siemikovce, and to take the position at all costs. The last words were underlined. An hour's artillery preparation was to precede the attack.

TO BE TAKEN AT ALL COSTS.

"You cannot expect me to do wonders with these ragged battalions," he said.

Esterhazy pointed by way of answer to the underlined passage.

"Well," said the Colonel, "my conscience will be clear to-morrow."

The battalion commanders creep into the dug-out, stand beside each other, and salute briskly.

"Servus Strohoffer!" "Servus Lukacs!"

They put their heads together at the opening, and the Colonel, emphasising every word, reads the order to them. "You understand thoroughly? You, Strohoffer, have a dug-out prepared for me where you are at present, for I wish to move ahead also to the edge of the wood. Till half-past one!"

The time passed very slowly, and the artillery preparation was slow to begin. I looked at my watch every now and then. Ten-thirty—eleven—twelve. We were much depressed. Not even a cigar had a soothing effect, and to talk was a burden. The news of the attack had reached the men, for suddenly all of them began writing on the pink-coloured field-service card, an instinctive act invariable before attacks. A general attack against fortified positions.

At midday an artillery captain appeared.

"Hauptmann Freischutz!" he roared into his beard, and with a picturesque gesture he informed us that he was to prepare the attack with four field guns.

"It wouldn't last long," we told each other. 'It's ten past twelve now; in three quarters of an hour the music will begin."

The Colonel is impatient and excited. "See what those fools are doing. Why don't they open fire? It is a quarter past one."

WHY THE GUNS DO NOT BEGIN.

Still more delays. The colonel looks at his watch again. It is ten minutes to two. He calls to the artillery captain:

"What's going on there, captain; are you never going to fire In ten minutes we must begin the attack."

The artillery captain murmurs something between his teeth about the fog, that he cannot see anything and accompanies it with something like a grumble about being unnecessarily hurried. The colonel shouts to the telephonist:

"Report to the division that I am going to attack without artillery preparation. If the worst comes we can all die there." We descended very slowly on the steep hillside among bushes and old pines. At the bottom of the hill Captain Strohoffer was already waiting for us.

He lifted his arm as high as he could, and when he saw that they were all looking he suddenly pulled it down. This was the signal. The whole line as far as one could see for the fog began to move ahead, stooping and creeping; though the ground at this point went up hill, there was no danger of the enemy's discovering us.

We must have moved along for another five minutes to reach the top of the hill. At this juncture a few shots were fired, but before we could discover that the enemy was aware of our movements the bullets were whistling around us in masses. One heard the usual remarks: "A near shave!" or "My God, I am hit!" or "Lie down, captain; here is good cover!" But the captain went ahead in the fog, and with his two arms and his magnetic influence he drew the line along with him.

FORWARD INTO THE TRAP.

The officers shouted continually: "Forward! Forward! Forward!" but by this time we had reached the wire fences, and this time it was "Lie down!" The captain and the rest of us lay down as flat on the ground as possible, and the men began cutting the wire without waiting for orders. I could hear the noise of the big scissors for a while, but it was quite clear that the four machine guns, which must have been directed on the fences beforehand, were working havoc among the men. . . .

The captain shouted "Forward!" and three of us, the captain, the telephonist, and myself began to move ahead, but the rest did not move. A thick line of men lay under the wire fence, and as they persistently declined to move it seemed evident that they were dead. A little farther back we heard others hurrahing; a dozn of four men also rushed in the direction from which the bullets came, and for a second I thought we were also rushing to our doom. I lost my breath and felt a deep sting in my side and could run no farther. I fell headlong on the ground, and the captain followed, pressing his head to the earth.

He shouted back to the telephonist, "Report that I am just going to attack."

The telephonist follows the instruction, repeats it very loudly, and then looks at us. They are terrible moments.

"The General orders us to return to the original positions," he says.

The colonel looks at him in amazement. "Are you mad? I get within twenty feet distance of the position and now they want to return? Why have I sacrificed all these men?"

The telephonist repeats his words, but the General seems to hold another view and repeats the order. The captain gets up and shouts furiously to the half-a-dozen men with whom he had been going to storm hundreds of the enemy to return in the direction of the woods. They also got up and began to run, but again the colonel called out:

"No use running, you fools! We die here!"

And the torn little group—like whipped dogs—crept back slowly to the original position, where the artillery captain was still working away at his guns.

MAN ABOVE THE MACHINE

VICTORY TO BE WON IN THE WEST.

That the human element will be in the long run the deciding factor in the war is the belief of Mr. John Buchan, the well-known war correspondent, who lectured on "The Campaign in the West" at the Aeolian Hall.

Mr. Buchan observed that he had an instinct that the decisive battle of the war would be fought in the West. The war would be won by the destruction of the German forces in the field, and by nothing else. There were two main facts in the war which the pessimists were apt to forget, and which were going to give the Allies victory sooner or later, unless they chose to throw away their chances. The first was that no machine was immortal. France, England, and Russia could create a machine at least as good as that of Germany, given a little time. When that counter-machine was ready, the decision rested once more as of old with the human element. The second fact was that the human element was wearing very thin as far as Germany was concerned.

LOOS MISTAKES.

Mr. Buchan gave a detailed description of the recent advances in Champagne and Artois. With regard to the advance at Loos, he said that mistakes had undoubtedly been made, and about these mistakes the future historian would have much to say. It was, however, a fact that the British forces did find the enemy's real weakness, and had we been prepared to push right through at all costs we might have reached, not a success, but a decision. After Loos there was none of that weariness of spirit one usually noticed in the ebb of a battle. Even the wounded came back after the engagement singing and waving their blood-stained bayonets. But with Loos we had initiated a movement which must be achieved. That movement was going on still. Although our men were back at the old trench fighting we were preventing the enemy from adding to his fortifications, and keeping him up to strength

"I believe," Mr. Buchan added, "that the next time, or the time after that, we shall win, not a success, but a decision. We may be compelled to turn our attention for political reasons to other theatres of war, but there we get no nearer to a decision. It is idle to talk about the Balkans or the Dardanelles being the nerve centre of the war. The nerve centre is where the great armies are in France and Poland. The Germans will never win by occupying Constantinople or Salonika, and we shall never win by defeating the Turks, so long as we have not broken the fortress walls in France or Russia."

RIGHTEOUS PEACE.

Lord Robert Cecil, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who presided at the lecture, observed that like all contests in human history this one was fundamentally a contest of ideals. The German conception was that as between nations there was nothing beyond material power. The Allies believed there was something beyond physical power. If the German ideals were to triumph there was no hope for the human race, because if Germany were successful their might would be right—a doctrine that cut at the root of everything that made life worth living.

The establishment of our ideals, Lord Robert added, meant the substitution of international civilisation for international anarchy, and what we were now fighting for we should secure for ever by a peace based on the only true foundation—the foundation of righteousness. (Cheers.)

ANGLO-INDIAN CONFERENCE.

It will be of interest to the Anglo-Indian community that the Anglo-Indian Empire League Conference will be convened in this city and be in sessions daily from Wednesday, the 29th to Friday the 31st. The hours of meeting will be daily from 8 to 11 a.m. and from 1 to 4-30 p.m. at the Indo-British Institution. There will be a reception of the delegates at the Indo-British Institution to-day at 9 p.m.

Representatives from all parts of India will meet to discuss matters pertaining to the domestic economy of the Anglo-Indian community; valuable and informative papers will be read on each subject as finance, higher education, colleges, volunteer service, enlistment in the Regular Army, patriotism, service in the railway, medical, telegraphs &c, mutual benefit fund, capital fund.

Among others the following leaders of the community will be present. The Hon. Mr. J. H. Abbott, President-in-Chief, the Hon. Mr. De P. Webb of Karachi, the Hon. Mr. Du Bern of Rangoon, Vice-President, Mr. Mortan of Delhi, Mr. N. A. H. Payne of Bombay, Mr. Crawshaw of Lucknow, besides 40 other delegates representing the various branches all over India who will arrive in this city to-day and it is anticipated that the reception accorded to them by the Anglo-Indian residents of Bombay on the same night (9 p.m.) will be a right Royal one.

The daily sessions are open to all members of the Anglo-Indian community and every one is cordially invited to attend.

MARATHA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

SITTING AT AHMEDNAGAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Dec. 27.

The Ninth Maratha Educational Conference met at Ahmednagar on Sunday at 1 p.m. in the spacious pandal erected in the Vishrambag premises. About 300 delegates from Bombay, Poona, Nagpur, Dharwar and several of the Deccan, Berar and Carnatic districts attended the conference and an equally large number from Ahmednagar district had his enrolled their names on the Reception Committee. The number of visitors was about 2,000 in all. Sirdar S. B. Thorat, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the gathering in suitable terms making particular mention of their unswerving loyalty to the British Raj. He drew their special attention to the necessity of establishing Maratha boardings on the Gayaji boarding pattern of Gwalior and of opening sufficient scholarships for deserving Maratha students and also exhorted them at the same time to fully avail themselves of the facilities which the education department had offered to their community.

On the motion of Mr. Khaserao Jadhav, vice-president and the guiding spirit of the sessions, Shrimant Appasaheb Ghorpade, of Gajendragad occupied the chair.

At this stage Mr. Jadhav read out the names of several Maratha ruling chiefs and gentlemen of other communities who had blessed the conference with their sympathetic telegrams and letters. The list was fairly exhaustive and covered the names of H. H. the Scindia of Gwalior, the Chiefs of Akalkot and Jath the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, the Hon. Mr. Kamat, the Hon. Mr. Dinshaw Watcha, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. Pheroze Sethna, President of the Bombay Municipality, Mr. Haji Suleman, the Collectors of Satara and other Deccan districts and Mr. Madgaonkar, I.C.S., the District Judge of Ahmednagar who had sent a donation of Rs. 100 to the local Maratha Educational Fund.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

In his address the president alluded to the present war and prayed to the Almighty to bless England and her Allies with success and appealed to his younger Maratha brethren fittingly to rise to the occasion by taking active part in the war. He assured his hearers that though he regretted to see that many of them could not attend the Indian National Congress and other All-India Conferences at Bombay, it was by the so-called sectional gatherings such as their Maratha conference that they would be eventually fit to take part in larger spheres of national activity. Laying further stress on this phase of the question, he expressed his hope that the more advanced communities will not impatiently misjudge their attitude but would guide their endeavours in the field of education. He paid a glowing tribute to the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and the Hon. Mr. Gokhale and remarked that in them the Maratha community had lost noble friends, best advisers and ardent wellwishers. After reviewing the past work of the conference and the progress they had been enabled thereby to make in the cause of education is general, the president insisted upon the necessity of the voluntary levying of the 13th village cess (balutat) and to spend it in the spread of education among the Maratha community. He then warmly thanked the Government Agricultural Department on behalf of the Conference for organising the Agricultural Exhibition side by side with their conference pandal and asked all those interested in the agricultural progress of their province to make the exhibition a success. Before closing his address the president appealed to the ruling Maratha Chief and to the wealthy Maratha landlords to try their level best to uplift their backward Maratha brethren and requested them to consciously follow the noble example set by H. H. the Scindia, H. H. the Gaekwar and his worthy consort gratefully acknowledging their all sided endeavours to improve the status of the Maratha community, males and females as well in matters educational religious, social, industrial and so forth.

Rev. Fairbunk addressing the gathering in the vernacular, asked his Maratha friends to bear in mind that education alone could make them good agriculturists and further advised them to aspire to be modern agriculturists first and efficient state or private servants afterwards.

In the afternoon sitting was read the annual report of the conference, preceeded by an instructive message from Dr. Hume (indisposed) which was translated by Rev Tilak in Marathi.

Sirdar Phalke from Gwalior, Mr. Haji Kaji from the Nizam's Dominions Mr. Kadam from Dewas (Junior), and Mr. Suryabhan Janji from Akola district, delivered instructive speeches during the day. After the formation of the Subjects Committee the conference was adjourned till Monday noon.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

CONGRESS SUPPLEMENT.

THIRTIETH SESSION

HON. MR. WACHA'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

THE DEPARTED LEADERS.

PROBLEM OF SELF-GOVERNMENT.

INDIANS IN PUBLIC SERVICES

INDIA'S PART IN THE WAR.

The thirtieth Session of the Indian National Congress met yesterday in the spacious pandal erected on the Marine Lines maidan, the attendance of delegates and visitors being a very large one. Before the proceedings commenced the Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha in an introductory speech welcomed the delegates bemoaned the loss of "the three stars of the first magnitude," who had shone steadfastly and brilliantly in the firmament of the Congress and made a most pathetic reference to the invaluable services of Mr. G. K. Gokhale, Sir Henry Cotton and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. Owing to his failing eye-sight he called upon his son Mr. Wacha, Junior, to read his address.

After being duly proposed and elected President, Sir S. P. Sinha delivered his inaugural address, in which after defining Self-Government—"government of the people, for the people and by the people"—as the political ideal of India, the President demanded a full and frank statement of Government policy in approval of that ideal and urged that steps should be taken to move towards self-government by the gradual development of popular control over all departments of Government and by the removal of disabilities and restrictions under which we labour both in our own country and in other parts of the British Empire.

(From our Special Representatives.)

THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

GOAL OF INDIA'S ASPIRATIONS.

"To-day opens the thirteen session of the Indian National Congress." With these words Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha began his address of welcome,—on behalf of the citizens of Bombay—to the delegates who met together yesterday after an interval of a year in the greatest National Assembly of the Indian people which history has known. The Congress is, as Mr. Wacha truly said an "Unconventional Convention." For it is just this unconventional character which gives it the influence and the importance that it possesses, rooted as these are in the sanction as well as the faith of the people But apart from the significance which attaches to it from this fact, the Convention which assembled yesterday was unique—in the most expressive sense of the word. Four circumstances combined to give it this character—the war, the growing feeling of national brotherhood and amity between Hindus and Mahomedans, "the dark shadow of a triple tragedy," and the recent impetus given to the demand for self-government by the proposed Home Rule League. The first two factors, indeed, existed and operated even last year. But the full effect of India's participation in the war and the new significance it has given to her position within the Empire were not marked last December as they are to-day. So also with the Hindu-Moslem Entente, It might unhesitantingly be said to-day what could not be said at any moment during the whole history of British Rule in India that the relations between these two communities have now reached a most satisfactory stage and it is only a matter of a few years when we shall find Hindus and Mussalmans conducting deliberations affecting their common interests on one national platform All this has been brought about sooner than even the most optimistic of patriotic Indians had hoped. The whole of yesterday's proceedings bore the impress of this new and welcome factor. The presence of the representatives of the Moslem League and the prominent place which was given to them in the hall emphasised it. The significance of this factor is best illustrated from the fact that it is an open secret that the Congress and the League will appoint committees which will meet together and discuss questions affecting the interests of the country as a whole especially in view of the re-adjustment after the war. A minor, but not the least pleasing manifestation of this new feeling is the joint decision arrived at that volunteers of the Moslem League as well as those of the Congress should co-operate in the work of both the assemblies. It was thus that a visitor to the meeting of the Congress saw the Moslem League volunteers under their captain working shoulder to shoulder to make the Congress a success. But the most manifest evidence of this happy change was seen at the Victoria Terminus on Saturday when leaders of the Congress as well as of the League vied with each other to welcome the Presidents-Elect of the two bodies. The movements on both sides, for the arrange ment of garden parties is another no less important symbol. The Congress again met, as Mr. Wacha said, under the dark shadow of a triple tragedy, unprecedented in its thirty years' history. For it met to mourn at once the loss of the most dominant personality which has moulded the history of the movement for which it stands in the person of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, of its most selfless servant in the person of Gopal Krishna Gokhale and of its most courageous champion that the Indian Civil Service has produced in the person of Sir Henry Cotton. And lastly the unique character of the Congress that met yesterday was enhanced by the expectant feeling in the breast of every one who took part in it as to the decision which the Congress as a corporate body will arrive at regarding the burning topic of the hour—self-government.

Those who talk of the futility of the Congress and its waning popularity had given the lie direct, as Mr. Setalvad said, by the enthusiastic crowds which thronged the Railway Station and the Streets of Bombay to welcome the President-elect, demonstrating as they did what a firm hold the Congress still has and will continue to have on the imagination of the people. And if doubt as to this still existed, it must have been set at rest by the spectacle which presented itself before the eye in the Congress pandal. It was a spectacle which could not but bring tears of joy to any one blessed with imagination and humanity of heart. For it was a moment made eternal in the hearts and imagination of those who felt its significance as one crowded moment in the life of the people. The inner life of the people goes on from day to-day weaving its web of unity out of diversity but it is only occasions like these which afford the manifestations of the highest and most developed form of that life. In the Congress you see India manifest,—for the moment,—in the persons of those of her sons coming from every nook and corner of hers who have given in her service all that is best and noblest in them.

One began to feel like this as one walked towards the Congress Pandal at noon. The busy and crowded scenes that presented themselves before one's eye outside the Pandal emphasised the feeling

As you enter the pandal, the first thing that arrests your attention is the Union Jack flying reminding you that the vast assembly through which you find your way with difficulty owes allegiance to the British throne. As you proceed you mark that the decorations of the pandal are in colours of yellow and black and of the pillars that support it are in black and white. The preponderance of black at once recalls to you the words of the inscription that you saw when you came in sight of the gate of the pandal—"India mourns the loss of two of her greatest patriots." As you proceed further the portraits of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Mr. Gokhale tell you that the assembly which you entered is composed of persons who are to demand rights for which these two leaders fought. Before you have succeeded in composing your feelings, you are conscious of a great wave of enthusiasm passing through the assembly. The batch of Moslem Leaguers whom you were pleasantly surprised to see at the entrance of the gate first enter the gangway by twos, followed by the Congress volunteers. As the first two of these reach the foot of the platform they all halt and stand in two rows facing each other to let the procession of the President-elect and the veteran leaders of the Congress pass towards the platform. When all have taken their seats an awed silence supervenes which is soon broken by the melodious voice of Hindu and Parsi girls singing the song of welcome to all sons of India. When, they have finished, you cast your eyes on the persons who sit in the first row on the platform. Mr. Wacha occupies the chair which the President of the Congress will occupy and he is supported by Sir S. P. Sinha on the left and by Mr. Mazhur-ul-Haque on the right the President-elect of the Congress and the Moslem League respectivly though the latter sits there as a member of the Congress. The variegated head-dresses of those who sit on the right and left of the Chairman of the Reception Committee reminds you how in this vast assembly you find the destiny of India blending all our diversities into a harmonious whole. And if you for a moment suppose yourself occupying the coveted chair—the greatest and most precious gift which India can confer on any of her sons—and contemplate the scene that presents itself before your eye, you find this feeling strengthened more. A special significance is given to it when you find the representatives of the Moslem League sitting immediately in front of you on both the sides. Behind them on the left you see first the delegates from Madras in their conspicuous white head-dress and behind them again the Bombay delegates in their numberless head-dresses. On the right you recognise at once behind the representatives of the Moslems, the delegates from Bengal as most of them have their heads uncovered. Near and behind them you find the delegates from the United Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Burma.

It was a pity that Mr. Wacha could not deliver his address himself. "I have transgressed" he said in the brief speech he made before asking his son to read his address, "the laws of nature and nature has punished me with bad eye-sight." His address, however, was one which soon made one forget the disappointment of not hearing it in his own fiery voice. He began by expressing his sense of comfort, in the midst of the heaviest loss that the Congress has ever suffered, in the fact that some at least of the great men—his old friends—who met together in this city thirty years ago to raise "the standard of the Congress on which are inscribed in indelible letters the watchwords of Liberty, Progress, and National Unity" are still spared to march in the vanguard of leaders and bravely to hold aloft that sacred standard. After referring to the "triple tragedy" which has come to him as to few as an irreparable personal loss, he dealt with the war and the outburst of enthusiastic and spontaneous loyalty to the British Throne which marked its outbreak and laid especial emphasis on the one disappointing feature about the war, viz., the refusal of the Government to allow Indians to fight for the Empire as volunteers side by side with the soldiers of the regular Indian Army. Of this attitude, he said, in no unflinching terms, that "this is indeed an unEnglish attitude which is irreconcilable with the entire policy of British administration in every other part of the Empire." The disastrous results of this policy he showed was that the people were getting emasculated, whereas virility in a people is as much essential as material prosperity to their orderly and healthy progress."

Turning from the external factor of the war dominating the people of this country with one heart and mind, Mr. Wacha took note of some of the outstanding factors which have moulded her destiny for the better during the eleven eventful years since the Congress last assembled in this city. After pointing out that the people of India had with characteristic spirit of contentment accepted the Minto-Morley Reform Scheme, he referred to its most patent defects as far as the elective basis of the Councils, the preparation of the Budgets, the appointment of Indians to the Executive Councils and the decentralisation of Imperial finance and of general administration are concerned. As he tersely put it "the Morley-Minto Reform is only an outer crust of the bread for which the people are still crying." As regards the fruits of the Decentralisation Commission Mr. Wacha put the views of the people in a nutshell by quoting the couplet:

Promise, pause, prepare, postpone,
And end by letting things alone.

The unpublished Report of the Public Services Commission, the partially satisfactory solution of the South African question were next touched. But it was on the question of Self-Government that Mr Wacha gave his confession of faith in no undecided terms. It is, of course, he said, in consonance with the constitutional creed laid down by the Congress, that Self-Government under the British Rule is its *ultima thule*. But the way, I am afraid, to the promised land is long and beset with difficulties which it would be wisdom on our part to take cognisance of. A hasty or rash step or a precipitate move, calculated to endanger the patriotic aspirations breathing in every enlightened unit of the Empire, most inexpedient and absolutely undesirable. Multiplicity of organisation, again, he said emphatically, is not wanted. What is essentially wanted is a concentration of responsible and well-directed opinion to overcome the force of bureaucracy. Self-Government is bound to come, but as an evolutionary process by measured stages, from precedent to precedent. But at the same time, Mr. Wacha reminded the members of the Indian Civil Service, the men in power and authority, that "it would be idle for them any longer to deny the ideal altogether to the Indians or to say that the country can never be ready for it or to put every obstacle in the way of its realisation."

After Mr. Wacha's address was read Mr. Setalvad in a happy speech proposed Sir S. P. Sinha for the presidentship of the Congress. "It is true," he said, "we have not in our hands, the gifts of high office or titles, but we can assure Sir S. P. Sinha of this that if he devotes his great talents for helping the political advancement of the country, as his presence here amply promises, he will enshrine his memory for ever in the loving heart of a grateful nation."

Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, on rising to second the proposal was received with the utmost enthusiasm that he alone can evoke and in the commandingly eloquent voice of which he is the master and which could be heard from every corner of the pandal, he referred to the reception which Sir S P. Sinha received at the hands of the citizens of Bombay. "It was an ovation" he said, "which Kings might have envied." Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the silver-tongued orator of the Congress, emphasised that the view that Sir S. P. Sinha had not distinguished himself in the service of the motherland was incorrect.

Sir S. P. Sinha read his presidential address in a voice which remained all throughout the two hours that he spoke distinct and audible. Parts of his speech he read with great force and it appeared as if he poured his soul in the utterance of the thoughts that he expressed. For the one distinguishing feature of his address was the sincerity of his conviction which found vent in the rising tones of his voice,—especially when he discussed the question of Self-Government or expressed his love of the motherland, or his ideal of its future and on the need for patience in the realisation of that ideal. After referring to the special difficulties attaching to the Presidentship of the Congress, and to the loyalty of India to the King-Emperor, he declared that India did not want reform as the price or reward of her loyalty. Regarding the problem before the country, it was, he said, how, "without asking for any violent departure from the line of constitutional development, we can still press for a substantial advance towards the development of free institutions. He then proceeded to give his views on the burning topic,—our political ideal our duties in the present, and our prospects in the future. As to the ideal, it must be, he said, described as "government of the people, for the people and *by the people*" For "good government" as an English Prime Minister said, "cannot be a substitute for self-government." This ideal was cherished by British statesmen of the last century as it is cherished by the people themselves, —though he said there has been recently "a deliberate intention to retrace the steps." But he warned the Government that of the noble policy of Malcolm, Elphinstone, Canning and Ripon, Bright and Morley is not steadily, consistently and unflinchingly adhered to, "the moderate party amongst us will soon be depleted of all that is fine and noble in human character." As to the path to reach the goal it must be one of patient preparation. But, he said, while we admit that the goal is not yet, we refuse to believe that it is so distant as to render it a mere vision of the imagination or that "the end is so remote as to be a negligible factor in the ordinary work of even present-day administration." It is, therefore, that an authoritative declaration of policy on the lines leading up to self-government should be made by government:

"Let me not be misunderstood. I do not say that all that is wanted, all that would satisfy us, is a mere declaration of policy: what I do say is that there should be a frank and full statement of the policy of Government as regards the future of India. so that hope may come where despair holds sway and faith where doubt spreads its darkening shadow, and that steps should be taken to move towards self-government by the gradual development of popular control over all departments of Government and by the removal of disabilities and restrictions under which we labour both in our own country and in other parts of the British Empire."

Having disposed of this most important subject, Sir S. P. Sinha contented himself with touching only on three questions of domestic importance,—the question of commissions in the army and military training for the people, the extension of local self-government and the development of commerce, industries and agriculture. On the first-named subject he spoke very feelingly. "There can be no true sense of citizenship where there is no sense of responsibility for the defence of one's own country." "If there is trouble, others will quiet it down. If there is riot, others will subdue it. If there is danger, others will face it. If our country is in peril others will defend it." When a people feel like this, it indicates that they have got to a stage when all sense of civic responsibility has been crushed out of them, and the system which is responsible for this feeling is inconsistent with the self-respect of normal human beings.

On this point, he said he felt strongly that hitherto Government has not only ignored but has put positive obstacles in the way of the people acquiring or retaining a spirit of national self-help He recounted the changes that are necessary in the present policy, answered the possible objections and ended pertinently with the following unanswerable arguments:—

"There are some of our critics who never fail to remind us that if the English were to leave the country to-day, we would have to wire to them to come back before they got to Aden. Some even enjoy the grim joke that were the English to withdraw now, there would be neither a rupee nor a virgin left in some parts of the country. I can conceive of no more scathing indictment of the results of British Rule. A superman might gloat over the spectacle of the conquest of might over justice and righteousness, but I am much mistaken if the British nation, fighting now as ever for the cause of justice and freedom and liberty, will consider it as other than discreditable to itself that after nearly two centuries of British Rule, India has been brought to-day to the same emasculated condition as the Britons were in the beginning of the 5th century, when the Roman legions left the English shores in order to defend their own country against the Huns, Goths and other barbarian hordes."

The first row on the platform was occupied by the Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha, the Hon. Mr. Mazar-ul-Haque, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Hon. Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar, Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, Lala Harkishen Lal, and the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, who were seated on the right of the President; and the Hon. Mr. Surendnath Banerjea, Nawab Syed Mahomed Bahadur, the Hon. Mr. N. Subarao Pantulu, Sir Dinshaw Petit, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. D. A. Khare, and Mr. Hormusji A. Wadia who were seated on the left of the President.

Among others seated on the platform were: The Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy; Mr. Justice L. A. Shah; the Hon. Mr. M. B. Chaubal; Sir Dorab Tata; Lady Tata; Sir P. D. Pattani, Mr. R. J. Tata and Mrs. Tata, the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad; Mr. M. A. Jinnah; Mr. J. B. Petit; the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy; Sir Vithaldas Thackersey; Mrs. Annie Besant; Mrs. Sarojini Naidu; The Hon. Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy; Mr. Vazir Hussein; the Hon. Mr. N. M. Samarth; Mr. N. V. Gokhale; the Hon. Mr. Shrinivas Shastri; Dewan Bahadur Govind Raghava Aiyar; Dewan Bahadur Adi Narayan Aiyar; the Hon. Mr. Ramchandra Row; Dewan Bahadur Govinddas Chaturbhuj Das; the Hon. Mr. B. N. Sharma; Miss D. E. Wacha; Mrs. Aiyar; Mrs. Row; Mr. Amiruddin Tyebji; Mr. Ambika Charan Muzumdar; Miss H. F. Petit; the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas; Mr. S. Sinha; Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin; Rai Bahadur Baikunth Nath Sen; the Hon. Mr. P. De Webb; Mr. B. G. Horniman; Mr. S. R. Das; Mr. B. L. Mitter; Mr. Hemendranath Sen; Mr. Kisori Mohan Choudhari; Mr. Satyananda Bose; Mr. Krishna Kumar Mitter; Mr. Prithvis Chandra Roy; Mr. Jitendra Lal Bannerji; Mr. K. B. Dutt; the Hon. Dr. Nilratan Sarkar; Principal Heramba Chandra Maitra; Mr. Surendranath Mallick; Mr. Purushotamdas Thakoredas; Mr. M. K. Gandhi; Mr. Jehangir Pherozeshah M. Mehta; Mr. G. A. Natesan; Mr. C. M. Cursetji and others.

Among others present were:—Moulvi Gulam Mohiuddin; Sardar Habibula Khan; Mr. Sakhavat Ali; the Hon. Mr. Ali Nabi; Mr. Matin-ud-din; Mr. Samiulla Beg; Mr. Vazir Hussein; Mr. S. M. Manga; Mr. Yoosuf Lalji; Mr. Sultanali Hajibhoy Lalji; Mr. Sheriff Devji Kanji; Mr. A. Rehman; Mr. Mahomed Afzul; the Hon. Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy; Mr. Fazulbhoy Jumabhoy Lalji; Mr. M. K. Azad; Mr. Shafi Tyabji; Mr. Hoosenally A. Lalji; Mr. Hydari; Kunwar Maharaja Singh; the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parakh and Mr. Narottam Morarji Goculdas.

THE HON. MR. WACHA'S ADDRESS.

The proceedings commenced with the singing of a song of welcome by girls. The Hon. Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Congress, then welcomed the delegates.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said:—

To-day opens the 30th Sessions of the Indian National Congress. On behalf of the Reception Committee, I have the honour and the privilege to offer you my most cordial welcome for your attendance, in such large numbers. It is twelve months only since it met at Madras: but the Congress is now overwhelmed with a great domestic calamity unprecedented in the annals of the Congress. Three stars of the first magnitude who shone steadfastly and brilliantly in the firmament of the Congress have set, alas, to rise no more! A cruel stroke of fate has deprived us of three of our most distinguished colleagues and co-workers—Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Sir Henry Cotton and Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta. India weeps and mourns. Her tears are not dried yet. Our loss is indeed great, but we have this melancholy reflection that their work will endure. They died nobly, doing the noblest work in the cause of this country. Any loss is great, but so far as the work itself is concerned, they have bequeathed to us a priceless inheritance, an inheritance which it ought to be the sacred duty of ours to conserve and to guard and even to enrich it. It is the only and the best way in which we can cherish and respect the memory of those stalwarts who have gone. I have transgressed the laws of nature and nature has punished me for this transgression. I am disabled of my eyesight—so disabled that I shall never have the pleasure of reading you my address, which I will ask my dear son to read it to you. I have no doubt that you will kindly give him a hearing as you have given me. With these remarks I will ask Mr. Wacha Junior to read you the address. (Cheers.).

Mr. K. D. Wacha then read the following address:—

Though we are meeting to-day in this great "Unconventional Convention" under the dark shadow of a triple tragedy, unprecedented in its thirty years' history and though the dismal clouds of war still hang over the Empire like a vast funeral pall, I feel it my duty and a great honour and privilege, delegates to the Thirtieth Indian National Congress, to offer you, on behalf of the Reception Committee, a most hearty and cordial welcome. I know that you have responded in such strength and numbers at nothing else than the simple call of Duty. In the present condition of mental anguish and pain at the three lamentable events of a heart rending character which have occurred within the short space of ten months, it is indeed a source of solace and comfort to see around me some old friends yet of the Congress in its earliest stages, friends, alas, too few but still spared to march in the vanguard of leaders and bravely to hold aloft the sacred Standard of the Congress on which are inscribed in indelible letters the watchwords of Liberty, Progress, and National Unity, which in the fullness of time are destined to lead us to the cherished goal of self-government under the beneficent aegis of the great Anglo-Saxon race in whose hands an inscrutable Providence has for so long happily entrusted the destinies of the millions of this great country.

THE TRIPLE TRAGEDY.

It is indeed to me, personally, an exceedingly sad reflection, in the midst of the mournful circumstances that have occurred, that so many of the founders of the Congress which took its birth in this City just thirty years ago, have, alas, gone to their last resting place. Many have gone full of years and honours, a few before their time, and some at a time when their need was the sorest. The Congress can never forget the name of Allan Octavian Hume who was indeed its father. Neither can it be ever oblivious of the memory of his earlier colleagues in the great national work, colleagues like W. C. Bonnerji, K. T. Telang, Ananda Mohan Bose, Badrudin Tyebji, Anada Charlu, Rangaya Naidu, Pandit Ajodhya Nath, Pandit Ganga Prasad Varma and others. But it was a cruel stroke of fate that deprived us at the beginning of this year, of the youngest but the most faithful and indefatigable of workers in the person of the good and gentle Gopal Krishna Gokhale. As if that was not enough, the hand of the Reaper deprived us only two months ago, as if in electric succession within eight days of each other, first of that great and sympathetic Englishman, no other than Sir Henry Cotton, whose love for the people of country in which he was born was as great as the zeal, loyalty and statesmanship with which he served his Government. And lastly, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta whose swift and sudden death has not yet dried the tears of millions of his countrymen whom he served so uninterruptedly and selflessly for well nigh half a century. The whole country laments the death of these three great pillars of the Congress, and its people smite their heaving breasts with cruel blows. To me, I assure you, the shock, coming as it does in the autumn of my life, has been so great that I feel dazed. It is impossible to realise the loss which the motherland has sustained by the death of her three sterling sons. I seem to hear all around convulsive sobs and grievous moans. Never before had we to mourn such a triple tragedy. All that could be said in appreciation of these sturdy Congressmen has been ere now said to full and overflowing. However the many eulogies and panegyrics that have been pronounced seem to act on those who survive like those dull narcotics numbing pain of which the Poet has sung in his doleful elegy. It has been said that those who die nobly have not lived in vain That sentiment might, with absolute truth, be predicted of the three who have gone, we fervently hope, to swell the fulness of the eternal psalm and to ripen slowly to a higher birth. No storied urn or animated bust will ever bring the spirits of these dear departed friends—the benefactors of the Indian race—back to their mansions, but their good deeds will live from generation to generation in the hearts of the people. They have left foot-prints which the present and coming generations might in all humility tread if they wish to lead their country to a higher destiny.

THE WAR.

While warmly welcoming you all, brother delegates, at this Congress, allow me, please, to tell you at the very outset that conscious as I am of my poverty to emulate the wealth of intellect of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, his elegant diction, the stately dignity of his sonorous sentences, his penetrating political insight and sagacious statesmanship and above all, his riging eloquence combined with the charm of his magnetic personality, I crave your indulgence and patience, whilst standing in his place as Chairman of the Reception Committee, to give my own homely thoughts in my own simple language. First of all I cannot but echo the sentiments and feelings which have prevailed and are still prevailing among millions of the population whose representatives you are in this great assemblage from far and near from the farthest con-

NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(*Continued on page* 1.)

fines of the land to those of this Presidency and the City, regarding this terrible war raging on the Continents of Europe, Asia and Africa. It is a monster scourge, unrecorded in the history of the world, ancient or modern, the end of which even the most prophetic eye is yet able to foresee. But we are all confident that the end, whenever it comes, will be a triumph of those who are fighting for the emancipation of oppressed nationalities from the barbaric militarism and tyranny of those who vainly aspire in their lust of unconquerable ambition for a world empire, undreamt of even by him who had conquered the ancient world. In this great mortal combat, England once more has drawn her sword, as she did a century ago, but with the added strength of the entire Empire which is under her sway. Nobly have the daughter colonies from Canada to Australia come to her support with a spirit of burning patriotism which shall go down as a bright page in history. And equally nobly have the teeming millions of India rallied round her glorious Standard and the bravest of them are shedding their life blood for the cause of the same freedom which they know is so important and invaluable for their own progressive civilization. The sterling loyalty of the Indians has been demonstrated to the hilt, while the sceptics and the scoffers who loudly lisped of their so-called lip-loyalty have been silenced. Such indeed is the time's spirit and such is the one imperishable lesson it has taught. Princes and people alike have vied with one other with a united heart and identity of purpose and interest to prove to the great British nation their gratitude for peace and blessings of civilization secured to them under its benign aegis for the last hundred and fifty years and more. Who could have dreamt three years ago that India's indigenous sons would go forward and take their place in the fighting line, side by side with the Armies of Britain and her Allies on the soil of Europe and that they would achieve those miracles of valour which the Generalissimo of the Army, Sir John French, has nobly recorded in words not to be mistaken and which have been so generously accentuated by our Most gracious Majesty the King-Emperor himself.

INDIA'S PART IN THE WAR.

India is fully prepared to undergo every form of sacrifice which her rulers may demand and that not with the remotest idea of boons political or any other in the near future but actuated only by the one all overpowering motive of standing by their side in this their greatest hour of world crisis, on the ultimate issue of which hangs the future weal or woe of human liberty in the entire civilised world. It is in this spirit of loyalty and devotion that the Princes and people of India are working and shall work, I am perfectly confident, till the arms of Britain and her Allies have achieved their glorious triumph. As sure as day, the Teuton is being driven to his destiny. As a writer prophetically said some years ago "the stone throne of Germany with its feet of cannon balls is part of the befitting and to be expected destiny of the Hohenzollerens as Sedan is the natural end of the Napoleons."

A DISAPPOINTMENT.

In connection with this war there is but one serious disappointment to which I cannot refrain from making reference in this place. Many an enlightened and intelligent person, irrespective of caste or creed, in every province of the Indian Empire, has applied from the very date of the declaration of war, to go to the front and fight side by side with the soldiers of the regular Indian Army. Even to-day thousands on thousands are willing and ready to take up arms in the great cause for which the Allies are fighting. But unfortunately, the permanent Bureaucracy of the land have sternly, if politely, refused those applications, the why and the wherefor of which has never been made known. It is this attitude of the Government, in the midst of the great tragic crisis, that has given the bitterest disappointment to which many a leading organ of public opinion has given full expression. Russia, which has millions of population, but less numerous than that of India, has already raised and is still raising a popular army full of ardour and patriotism to overcome the forces of the modern Vandals who are such enemies of liberty and freedom. The Colonies are similarly raising corps after corps to give succour to the mother country, but strange to say that while millions in India are on the *qui vive* to offer their services, a kind of proscription has gone forth from the Governing Authorities that they shall not be enrolled. This is indeed an un-English attitude which is irreconcilable with the entire policy of British Administration in every other part of the Empire. I am only echoing the universal sentiments and feelings of our countrymen when I venture to say in this place that the Rulers of India still seem to mistrust the people. I will not enlarge on this subject, but I do trust and hope that wiser counsel will prevail at the seat of Government and a broad and statesmanlike policy will be soon adopted which will dismiss for ever this un-English spirit of mistrust and remove that galling disappointment which millions feel. Our Rulers have only to read aright the statesmanlike policy which Imperial Rome adopted, the policy that welded together the various subject races under her sway from distant Britain and Gaul to Mesopotamia and Persia and armed t'em to the teeth to support her invincible Standard against every foe of the Empire. Surely, what Imperial Rome did in the days of the zenith of her military glory, can be wisely and unhesitatingly followed to-day by the great British Empire which in its extent far surpasses that of the ancient Mistress of the World, stretches as it almost does from one end of the globe to the other. Is it necessary to say that with the millions of this country enrolled for war service, England can oppose her enemies if needed for the next quarter of a century without exhaustion? The British Government need never think of compulsory military service in the old country which has already sacrificed almost the whole flower of her manhood and youth, if it only contemplated without the least spirit of misgiving the overwhelming strength which could be secured by turning the Indian population into a voluntary army which might astonish, if not stagger humanity.

Virility in a people is as much essential as material prosperity to their orderly and healthy progress. There should be a happy co-ordination of the arts of war and peace. Material prosperity alone is prone to lead to effeminacy or as the poet has said "men decay where wealth accumulates." So too excessive exercise of virility alone is unproductive of prosperity and often leads to stagnation if not arrest of all social progress and welfare. History teaches us that that nation survives the longest which possesses in itself both the elements of virility and material prosperity in the highest degree. Indeed, Great Britain has herself shown to the world, in this unhappy war, a brilliant instance of what co-ordination of great wealth and material resources with a spirit of virility can achieve. Are we not entitled to say that this co-ordination alone has enabled her to raise the large army of over three millions without any previous compulsory military service. Wealth alone at this hour could not have accomplished this miracle which is the admiration of the world. Side by side with her material prosperity was to be discerned all through that fostering and stimulating of the soldierly spirit in her militia first, in her volunteers next, and lastly, in her territorials. We all devoutly hope that, profiting by this great achievement. Great Britain will not deny any further to the Indian people the exercise of arms, the want of which for so many years, has led to their emasculation.

SOME DOMESTIC FACTORS.

Leaving now this external factor which, at present, dominates the people of this country with one heart and one mind, let me take note of some of the outstanding domestic factors which have moulded her destiny for the better during the eleven eventful years since our great National Convention last assembled in this city. First and foremost must be noticed the Morley-Minto Reform which has greatly expanded the Constitution of the older Legislative Councils that had been brought into existence since 1892. And though the elective basis has not yet been fully recognised in response to the universal voice of the people, we have, with our characteristic spirit of contentment, accepted the homeopathic dose of popular reform which the combined statesmanship of Lords Morley and Minto has vouchsafed to us. We are thankful for the privilege accorded to us for a freer discussion of the Budget, though here too the niggardliness of the boon is plainly discernible. A populuar budget in the sense that it is known in Great Britain is yet a possibility only of the future. There is yet no element of democratisation in the method and manner in which the different Legislative Councils are privileged to prepare and discuss it. The Annual Budget in no way reflects popular wants and wishes. It is still the child of the single individual who is entrusted with the portfolio of Finance tempered only by the light of such criticism as may be thrown on it by the representatives of the people. As yet there is no attempt of a serious character based on a deliberate policy of the decentralisation of Imperial Finance. Neither is its provincial finance so far decentralised as to give a free and healthy movement to local self-government. Centralisation seems to be still stereotyped and I need not tarry to inform you how chilling, nay, petrifying, is its effect on the economic welfare of the people. Apart from the niggardly boon accorded for the discussion of the budget in the Imperial and Provincial Councils, and the privilege of moving Resolutions there is nothing special to which we can refer. The Morley Minto Reform is only an outer crust of the bread for which the people are still crying. We are, however, thankful that the privilege has been accorded of two Indians obtaining seats in the India Council and of one Indian being associated in the Executive Council of the Imperial and Provincial Governments. But here too, the method and manner of appointment by nomination is deemed to be far from satisfactory, for the people have absolutely no voice in their nomination. Thus, if we consider the principal features of the Morley-Minto Reform we find that they are so exceedingly defective and hardly in harmony with the growing popular sentiment and wishes that it is inevitable that sooner or later the defects which presently accompany them will have to be removed.

DECENTRALISATION OF ADMINISTRATION.

The other features which have distinguished the decade may be very briefly referred to here. Just as the Congress had for long voiced the reform of Legislative Councils on an elective basis, so did it in the first instance crystallise on its own platform the popular demand for decentralisation of the administration generally. Next, the expediency of extending the higher offices of the State to Indians in harmony with their greater progress and lastly the enforcement of the equal rights and privileges of Indians as citizens of the British Empire in the oversea dominions of Great Britain. As to the Decentralization Commission, of which our distinguished countryman, the late lamented Mr. Romesh Chandra Dutt was one of its conspicuous members, you are all aware of the mass of evidence taken by it in this country some years ago. Their report in ten volumes has long since been published but we have not seen any finality thereon from the Imperial Government. As a matter of fact it would seem that the mountain has laboured only to produce a ridiculous mouse. To the Indian population at large, who anticipated some important recommendations therefrom of a far reaching character, the Resolution of the Imperial Government is a great disappointment. Practically it is only right to say that Decentralization has made no progress whatever and the matter stands where it was before the Commission was appointed. But it is not for me to say what has often been said of Royal Commissions that they are generally known to be devices for shelving difficult or inconvenient problems. They seldom solve them Their character has been well typified in the following couplet:—

"Promise, pause, prepare, postpone,
[illegible] letting things alone"

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

[illegible] of the Public Services Commission, [illegible] which the late brilliant Mr. Gokhale [illegible] most prominent Indian [illegible] for the present not been allowed [illegible] light of the day and it is useless [illegible] to speculate on the recommendations [illegible] the Commissioners, like the Macbeth's Witches, may have secretly boiled down in their cauldron for our weal or woe. All that we may wish for is, that when published, it will in no way give rise to discontent leading to fresh agitation. In this matter of the Public Services no finality can ever be reached, be there as many Royal Commissions or other devices, so long as Indians are deliberately baulked under various pretexts of their legitimate aspirations and ambitions.

SOUTH-AFRICAN QUESTION.

Lastly, it is a matter of great satisfaction that the deep and abiding sympathy of our beloved Viceroy has been so greatly instrumental in having a Commission appointed which has led to a fairly satisfactory settlement of the problem which has so long rankled in the heart of every Indian at the hardship, injustice and disabilities to which our countrymen were subjected in South Africa. The sagacity which prompted Lord Hardinge to send Sir Benjamin Robertson as the unofficial Ambassador on behalf of his Government to use his most friendly influence to bring about a happy ending of the disagreeable dispute cannot be too highly praised. Of course, there yet remains the recognition of the principle that all subjects of his Majesty the King are entitled to equal rights and privileges of British Citizenship in every nook and corner of the Empire where waves the British flag. And we are all greatly indebted to his Lordship for the further pronouncement he made in the matter in the Viceregal Legislative Council some time ago. So far then it is a matter of satisfaction to record that the principal grievances of the people, as voiced by the Congress, in its annual Sessions during the last ten years, have had a partial redress and so far we beg to acknowledge our gratitude to the Government. In the matter of all public grievances, wherever raised, whether in the civilised parts of the world or in backward countries it seems to me that it is the course of wisdom for "shepherds of people" to satisfy those grievances in time, before they lead to unrest with its many attendant evils which can bode no good to the State or to the people alike. As that great American scholar and statesman Mr. Lowell has observed:—

"It is only by the instigation of the wrongs of men that what are called the rights of men become turbulent and dangerous. It is then only that they syllogise unwelcome truths. It is not the insurrections of ignorance that are dangerous but the revolts of intelligence. It is only when the reasonable and the practical are denied that men demand the unreasonable and impracticable; only when the possible is made difficult that they fancy the impossible to be easy."

THE PROBLEM OF SELF-GOVERNMENT.

At present the air is thick with another popular grievance which, as time goes on, will demand the highest counsel of perfection and the most mature political, wisdom for purposes of redress. It is, of course, in consonance with the constitutional creed laid down by the Congress, that Self-Government under the British Rule is its *ultima thule*. But the way, I am afraid, to the promised land is long and beset with difficulties which it would be wisdom on our part to take cognisance of. A hasty or rash step or a precipitate move, calculated to endanger the patriotic aspirations breathing in every enlightened unit of the Empire, is most inexpedient and absolutely undesirable. We must so balance our minds as not to be carried away by sympathy for liberal maxims into wild transports of revolutionary rapture. Great organic measures, as the constitutional history of free countries teaches us, are always preceded by a reasonable period of discussion. A variety of ideas on Self-Government, more or less of a crude or nebulous character, now mooted in the country, need to be well moulded into a crystallized form and to be tested in the crucible of practical politics before they could be materialised. It is only by such a slow and measured process that we can reach the goal. It is not the multiplicity of organisations which is wanted. What is most essential and of paramount importance is the concentration of responsible opinion, well-reasoned, well-balanced and well-directed, which might unmistakably reveal the fact that India is of one mind and one heart. There are lions in the path who will have to be overcome and we should not forget another important fact that bureaucracy, in every part of the world, is stubborn and unwilling to move. Their pace of progress is the pace of the tortoise. In practical politics we cannot omit to take into account these elements. It would not be inappropriate here were I to quote the opinion of a distinguished member of the Anglo-Indian Bureaucracy in reference to all Indian political progress. It was Sir Aucland Colvin who in 1884 observed in that remarkable but exceedingly statesmanlike paper entitled "If it be real—what does it mean?" contributed to the "Pioneer," as follows:—

"While the English mind in India has been tempted to stand still, arrested by the contemplation of the fruits of its efforts in former times, and by the symmetry of the shrine, the pride of its own creation, in which it lingers to offer incense to its past successful labours, the Indian mind has been marching on, eager and anxious to expand its own sphere of action, and to do what it, for its own part has to do." Thus it is that while the dry bones in the valley have been galvanizing themselves into life for the last 30 years and Indian humanity has been taking large strides in all matters affecting its political, educational and industrial welfare and is instinct with manifold activities in all directions, the Bureaucracy has been almost standing still before its venerated but obsolete shrine, making *puja* to it, while unconscious of all the progress that has been so quickly going around it. That hierarchy still seems to be little aware that the country has rapidly passed through the transition stage ever since the epoch making Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon, and that it is now entering on a stage which is in every respect a radically different one from that to which its members have been accustomed since the mid-Victorian age. Self-Government is bound to come. I venture to say, albeit, by measured stages, from precedent to precedent. Of course, there are those enthusiastic and ardent though impatient idealists who seem to entertain the belief that they have only to pronounce aloud the shibboleth of Self-Government to realise in a trice the accomplishment of their ideas.

GOAL FOR INDIAN ASPIRATIONS.

To such I have only to refer to the sage observations which that stalwart Congressman and robust friend of India, the late Sir Henry Cotton, made in the course of his address in this very city eleven years ago, as the President of the twentieth Session of the Congress:—

"The process of reconstruction cannot be effected otherwise than by slow and gradual means. Many years must elapse before we can expect the consummation of a reconstructive policy. But it is a policy which we should always keep before our eyes. . . . . In the cautious and gradual development of representation, in the increase of your power and influence in India itself, involving the ultimate extension of autonomy, we shall find the appropriate and natural prize and legitimate goal for Indian aspirations." So far as to the impatient idealists. As to the members of the distinguished Service, the men in power and authority, I need not say that it would be idle for them any longer to deny the ideal altogether to the Indians or to say that the country can never be ready for it or to put every obstacle in the way of its realisation. And the sooner, therefore, they prepare themselves to meet the wishes and sentiments of that New India, rising fast before, it, the better it will be for their own existence and their reputation for administrative sagacity. In his memorable "History of Civilisation," Buckle has observed: "Men have recently begun to understand that, in politics, no certain principles having yet been discovered, the first conditions of success are compromise, barter, expediency and concession. It will show utter helplessness even of the ablest rulers, when they try to meet new emergencies by old maxims. It will show the intimate connection between knowledge and liberty; between an increasing civilisation and an advancing democracy. It will show that for a progressive nation, there is required a progressive polity; that within certain limits, innovation is the solid ground of security; that no institution can withstand the flux and movements of society, unless it not only repairs its structure but also widens its entrance; and that even in a material point of view no country can long remain either prosperous or safe, in which the people are not gradually extending their power, enlarging their privileges, and, so to say, incorporating themselves with the functions of the State. Neglect of these truths has entailed the most woeful calamity upon other countries." Such is the undoubted truth which history has deduced from past politics of great States which, we fain hope, will be ever present before the mind of the rulers of present India and serve as the basis of the coming polity of reconstruction. Let us earnestly pray that this terrible war now waging may by the mercy of Divine Providence be brought to a satisfactory and peaceful close whereby our rulers may be enabled to respond to the popular appeal by laying down a far seeing policy which will give a first instalment of genuine and living representation in the active government of the country broad-based upon the people's will. And you will all agree with me that no one is more capable of formulating such a beneficent policy in this direction, on a sound and liberal basis than our present beloved Viceroy, whose sagacious and sympathetic statesmanship has already achieved for him a name and fame as imperishable as that of Canning and Ripon, in the annals of British India.

With these observations, Brother Delegates, I once more tender you our heartiest welcome to this Congress, whose deliberations I devoutly hope, will be crowned with success.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

THE HON. MR C. H. SETALVAD.

In proposing Sir S. P. Sinha to the chair, the Hon Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad said:—

Mr. Chairman and brother Delegates:—I have great pleasure in proposing that Sir S. P. Sinha be elected to preside over this the thirtieth session of the Indian National Congress. You are aware gentlemen how by his great abilities and industry he rose high in his profession and became the Advocate-General of Bengal. In the year 1909 when the Morley-Minto Reform Schome came into operation he was selected to be the first Indian Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. On the second reading of the Indian Councils Bill Lord Morley in defending the proposed departure of appointing an Indian to the Viceroy's Executive Council described Mr. Sinha as he then was in the following words:—

"Now, suppose there were in Calcutta an Indian lawyer of large practice and great experience in his profession—a man of unstained professional and personal repute, in close touch with European Society, and much respected, and the actual holder of important legal office. Am I to say to this man—"In spite of all these excellent circumstances to your credit; in spite of your undisputed fitness; in spite of the emphatic declaration of 1833 that fitness is to be the criterion of eligibility; in spite of the noble promise in Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858—a promise of which every Englishman ought to be for ever proud if he tries to adhere to it, and ashamed if he tries to betray or to mock it—in spite of all this, usage and prejudice are so strong, that I dare not appoint you, but must instead fish up a stranger to India from Lincoln's Inn or the Temple?" Gentlemen, how worthily he filled that high office though he held it only for a short time is common knowledge and Lord Minto bore ample testimony to his services when he resigned his office. Gentlemen, it is indeed fortunate that we have been able to secure Sir S. P. Sinha to preside over our deliberations this year. Gentlemen, it is said both by our avowed enemies and those who call themselves our candid friends that the Congress has done its work that it is no longer needed and that its popularity is on the wane. Gentlemen, this vast assembly gives the lie direct to this suggestion and the enthusiastic crowds which thronged the Railway station and the streets of Bombay to welcome the President-elect demonstrate what a firm hold the Congress still has and will continue to have on the imagination of the people. Gentlemen, it is true we have not in our hands the gifts of high office or titles, but we can assure Sir S. P. Sinha of this that if he devotes his great talents for helping the political advancement of the country, as his presence here amply promises, he will enshrine his memory for ever in the loving heart of a grateful nation. I ask you, gentlemen, to elect Sir S. P. Sinha to be the President for this year.

MR. S. N. BANERJEA.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjea said: I have been asked to second this resolution. It is a mere formal thing. But this formal procedure is not without its uses. It affords an opportunity of saying what we feel about the President-elect and give him an introduction and I hope a hearty welcome (cheers). Sir Satyendra Prasanna Sinha needs no introduction from anyone here. The first Indian Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, the first Indian Advocate-General of Bengal, the indisputable leader of the Calcutta Bar his career has been one of exceptional brilliance in the great profession to which he belongs and which he adorns. It is our earnest hope and prayer that he may crown this distinguished career by devoted services to the Motherland (cheers). It will place him in the front rank of those illustrious patriots whose achievements and whose memory are with us a precious and abiding possession.

Proceeding he referred to the hearty welcome which the citizens of Bombay in their thousands gave the President-elect the other day. It was an occasion which kings might have envied (cheers). Sir S. P. Sinha's association and influence as President of the Congress was a moral assert of the highest value and gave great importance to the national cause. At such a time, such a critical time, they needed the sobering influence, wise and statesmanlike guidance of such a man like this. It was therefore that they welcomed him and elected him as their President of the Congress (Cheers).

PANDIT MALAVIYA.

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya then rose and sat down after saying: I have great pleasure in supporting the resolution.

The delegates however shouted out to him to go on, which he did. He said he had thought he would only be standing between them and the President if he made a speech, and that no words of his were necessary to commend the resolution to their acceptance. He wanted to economise their time but in deference to their wish he would go on. It would not be a correct view to take that Sir Satyendra had not already distinguished himself in the service of the Motherland. By dint of sheer merit and character it was Sir Satyendra who first had the post of the Advocate-General of Bengal opened to an Indian. That was his first great service. The second and greater service was that at a time when the question of admitting Indians into the executive councils of the Empire was considered, he presented to the Government in his person a man of such high qualifications and character as to command the admiration of so high a critic as Lord Morley—a man who could worthily fill any position of resposibility and honour in their power to give (Applause).

He established the fact that there was merit and ability in this country to fill the highest positions if those in authority were only willing to recognise the justice of the claims of the people. The speaker shared the desire expressed at the meeting that Sir Satyendra would distinguish himself in a higher sphere when the time came to consider what substantial step forward should be taken in the direction of self-government and lead them aright as the constitution demanded. (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas further supported the resolution. He associated himself with the words that had fallen from the previous speakers. He said it was in the fitness of things that Sir Satyendra Sinha should be elected President of the Bombay sessions of the Congress, for his election enabled that city to keep up its record that it had always accorded this honour to Bengal except when it had elected Englishmen to occupy the President's chair. It might have struck them that Sir Satyendra had not appeared on the Congress platform before (Cries of "Yes, he has") but the speaker assured the assembly that Sir Satyendra had served the Motherland from behind the scenes. What had been said by Pandit Malaviya might be amplfied by the speaker's saying that when Sir Satyendra accepted the position of member of H. E. the Viceroy's Executive Council at great personal sacrifice, he served the Motherland by showing that India possessed sons fit enough to occupy the highest and most responsible positions in the country. Then there was also, as he (the speaker) had pointed out, the second service rendered by Sir Satyendra to his country, namely the service which he had rendered from behind the scenes The speaker concludd by cordially supporting th resolution. (Applause.)

Dewan Bahadur Adi Narayanaya said he spoke on behalf of the delegates of the Madras Presidency and as such gave a hearty welcome and their support to the election of Sir Satyendra Prasanna Sinha to be President of this Congress. It was a very critical time in the fortunes of the country. The time was pregnant with very great issues for the Empire and for our country. The whole mass of our people from one end of the country to the other was throbbing with one aspiration. The Congress was to be congratulated on having been able to persuade such a personage as Sir Satyendra Prasanna Sinha to give us the direction of his cultured intelligence and long experience and ripe wisdom, when the destinies of this country are going to take a new turn. "Sir S. P. Sinha comes to us equipped with the knowledge of the inner coterie of Government. That is an inestimable advantage to us." This country needed progress at a more accelerated pace than had been the case in the past. (Cheers.).

The resolution was carried with acclamation, and Sir Satyendra Prasanna Sinha then took the chair amid loud and prolonged cheering.

Nawab Syed Mahomed Bahadur of Madras read messages received from different parts of the country.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

OUR IDEAL—SELF-GOVERNMENT

FRANK & FULL STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENT POLICY DEMANDED.

NEED FOR FULFILMENT OF SOLEMN PLEDGES.

COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY

EXTENSION OF LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT.

Sir S. P. Sinha said:—

Brother-Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I return you my profoundest acknowledgment of gratitude for the high and honourable position to which you have called me. It is a peculiarly responsible position, for this year the task of delivering the annual message of the Indian National Congress is beset with special difficulties. The atmosphere created by the titanic struggle overshadowing the entire civilised world is not helpful to the calm and dispassionate consideration of our many complex and delicate national problems. And my task is made all the more difficult as the cruel hand of death has removed from our midst, within a few months of each other, Gopalkrishna Gokhale, Pherozeshah Mehta and Henry Cotton—three of our most beloved and sagacious leaders whose counsels would have been of incalculable value to us to-day and whose loss we all so deeply mourn.

Would that this task had been committed to some one more competent than myself. Willingly would I have avoided it,—gladly would I have remained for the rest of my life, as I have been in the past, a humble camp-follower of the Congress.

You know that I did not seek this position any more than I had sought that other exalted position which it fell to my lot to occupy a few years ago as the first Indian member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. I pray I may not be misunderstood, for I say this in no boastful spirit but in all humility. For no one is more conscious than myself that my appointment as Law Member was not due to any extraordinary personal merits of mine. No one knows it better than myself that that honour was conferred not so much on me personally as on the Indian National Congress, in recognition of the justice and moderation of the claims it had persistently put forward for over a quarter of a century on behalf of the people of India.

For myself, I had never dared to aspire to the chair of Macaulay and Maine any more than I ever dreamt of occupying this chair hallowed by its association with some of the most devoted workers in the cause of our Motherland. In both cases, I yielded to a sense of supreme duty. And on this occasion, I cannot do better than what I did on the other, *viz.*, to invoke aid from On High that I may do nothing and say nothing which will compromise the rights and best interests, the honour and the dignity, of my country.

THE KING-EMPEROR.

My first duty to-day is again to lay at the feet of our august and beloved Sovereign our unswerving fealty, our unshaken allegiance, and our enthusiastic homage. His Majesty has been with our soldiers on the battle-field. His son shares with them all the hardships of war. And we desire to express our gratitude to Almighty God for shielding our beloved Emperor and enabling him to endure with fortitude the physical suffering inseparable from his recent accident and restoring him to a devoted people in renewed health and strength. Long may he live to lead his people and promote their happiness and prosperity.

THE WAR.

The question which, above all others, is engrossing our minds at the present moment is the war, and the supreme feeling which arises in our minds is one of deep admiration for the self-imposed burden which England is bearing in the struggle for liberty and freedom, and a feeling of profound pride that India has not fallen behind other portions of the British Empire, but has stood shoulder to shoulder with them by the side of the Imperial Mother in the hour of her sorest trial. In the great galaxy of heroes, in the imperishable Roll of Honour, there are now, and there will never cease to be, beloved Indian names testifying to the fact that our people would rather die unsullied than outlive the disgrace of surrender to a bastard civilisation. Our conviction is firm that, by the guidance of that divine spirit which shapes the destiny of nations, the cause of right will ultimately prevail and the close of the struggle will usher in a new era in the history of the human race.

My next duty is to convey our unstinted admiration and our heart-felt gratitude to those of our brethren who have been shedding their blood in the battle-fields of Europe, Asia and Africa, in defence of the

(*Continued on page* 2.)

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SMASHING OF THE KONIGSBERG.

ADMIRAL'S DESPATCH.

FIVE D.S.O.s.

MONITORS' FIRE DIRECTED BY AIRMEN.

A despatch from Vice-Admiral H. King Hall, Commander-in-Chief, Cape of Good Hope Station, dated July 15, and describing the destruction of the German commerce raider Konigsberg, which took refuge in the Rufiji River, German East Africa, is published in a supplement to the "London Gazette." It says:—

At 4.15 a.m. on July 6 the Severn, Captain Eric J. A. Fullerton, and the Mersey, Commander Robert A. Wilson, weighed anchor and proceeded across the bar into the Kikunja branch of the Rufiji River, which they entered about 5.20 a.m.

The Severn was anchored head and stern and fire was opened on the Konisberg by 6.30 a.m. The Mersey was similarly moored and opened fire shortly after. Both monitors were fired on with 3-pounders pom-poms, and machine-guns when entering the river and on their way up and they replied to the fire.

At 5.25 a.m. an aeroplane, with Flight-Commander Harold E. M. Watkins as pilot, and carrying six bombs, left the aerodrome on Mafia Island. The bombs were dropped at the Konigsberg with the intention of hampering any interference she might attempt with the monitors while they were getting into position. At 5.40 a.m. another aeroplane, with Flight-Commander John T. Cull as pilot, and Flight-Sub-Lieutenant Harwood J. Arnold as observer, left the aerodrome for the purpose of spotting for the monitors.

At 5.45 a.m. I transferred my flag to the Weymouth. Captain Denis B. Crampton, and at 6.30 a.m. proceeded across the bar with the whalers Echo and Fly sweeping and the Childers sounding ahead: the Pyramus, Commander Viscount Kelburn, being in company.

The Weymouth grounded on the bar for a few minutes on the way across, but soon came off with the rising tide, and advanced as far as the entrance to the river, where she anchored. Fire from small guns was opened on her, and on the whalers, from the shore, but beyond one shell, which struck the Fly, no damage was sustained. A few rounds from the 6in. guns put a stop to the firing, although it was impossible to locate the position of the guns owing to their being concealed among the trees and dense undergrowth.

After anchoring, the Weymouth did what was possible to assist the monitors by bombarding at long range a position at Pemba, where a spotting and observation station was supposed to be, and by keeping down the enemy's fire at the aeroplanes. This was done very effectively. At the same time the Pioneer, Commander (Acting) Thomas W. Biddlecombe, under the orders of Hyacinth, Captain David M. Anderson, engaged the defences at the Ssimba Uranga mouth, her fire being returned until the defences were silenced.

Returning to the operations of the monitors; fire was opened, as before stated, at 6.30 a.m., but as the Konigsberg was out of sight it was very difficult to obtain satisfactory results, and the difficulties of the observers in the aeroplanes in marking the fall of the shots which fell among the trees were very great and made systematic shooting most difficult.

There being only two aeroplanes available, considerable intervals elapsed between the departure of one and the arrival of its relief from the aerodrome thirty miles distant, and this resulted in a loss of shooting efficiency. At 12.35 one of the aeroplanes broke down, and at 3.50 the second one also. I signalled to Captain Fullerton to move further up the river, which he did, until about 12.50 the tops of the Konigsberg's masts were visible.

The Konigsberg kept up a heavy fire on the monitors until about 12.30, when her fire slackened. At 2.40 p.m. she ceased firing, having for some time limited her fire to one gun. At 3.30 p.m. the monitors ceased fire, and retired out of the river, rejoining my flag off Koma Island at 6 p.m. On their way out they were again attacked by the small guns from the banks.

I had returned over the bar in Weymouth at 12.30 p.m., and transferred to Hyacinth at 3.0 p.m.

6 MEN KILLED.

The Mersey had four men killed and four wounded, two of whom have since died, and her foremost 6-inch gun, at which most of the casualties occurred, was put out of action. The Severn fortunately suffered no losses or damage. The various ships, whalers, tugs, etc., anchored for the night off the Delta, and proceeded to their various stations for coaling, etc., the following morning.

In view of the many difficulties in the way, and the heavy and accurate fire to which the monitors were subjected, I consider that the operations on July 6, though not a complete and final success, are creditable to Captain Fullerton and Commander Wilson. As it was necessary to make a fresh attack on the Konigsberg to complete her destruction, further operations were carried out on July 11, by which date the aeroplanes were again ready for service, and the monitors had made good certain defects and completed with coal.

I reinforced the crew of the Severn by Acting Sub-Lieutenant Arthur G. Mack, with six petty officers and men; and the crew of the Mersey by Lieutenant Richard Usher and Lieutenant Rundle B. Watson, with six petty officers and men; all the above were drawn from Hyacinth.

The attack was carried out on the same lines as on the previous occasion, and the same mouth of the river was used.

The monitors crossed the bar at 11.45 a.m., followed up to the entrance by Weymouth and Pyramus, the latter proceeding three miles inside, and both searching the banks. Hyacinth and Pioneer bombarded the Ssimba Uranga entrance.

RADIER ON FIRE.

On this occasion the monitors did not fire simultaneously; the Mersey remained under way, and fired while Severn moored, and ceased fire when Severn commenced. The Severn was moored in a position 1,000 yards closer to the enemy than on July 6, which made her fire much more effective.

The observers in the aeroplanes, by their excellent spotting, soon got the guns on the target, and hit after hit was rapidly signalled. At 12.50 it was reported that the Konigsberg was on fire.

As previously arranged with Captain Fullerton, as soon as they had got the situation well in hand, the monitors moved up the river and completed the destruction of the Konigsberg by 2.30 p.m., when I ordered them to withdraw. The Konigsberg is now a complete wreck, having suffered from shells, fire, and explosions, several of which latter were observed.

The only casualties sustained were three men slightly wounded in the Mersey. There were no casualties in the Severn. By 8 p.m. all ships, except those detached on patrol, had returned.

FRENCH TACTICS IN ALSACE

DAILY AND NIGHTLY ATTACKS.

Since September the enemy have been kept in a perpetual state of wearing uncertainty as the result of the operations in the Vosges and Alsace. They are always expecting that the local and partial attacks which go on day after day, and sometimes night after night, may perhaps develop into a general and sustained offensive. They never know when the moment for it may arrive.

If the policy of the French has been to excite this feeling of apprehension, they have certainly been successful. In the constant artillery duels of which the fighting has chiefly consisted they have kept up a stronger fire than the German guns, and have generally held the upper hand. The heavy artillery have been particularly active in bombarding the rear of the enemy positions, with excellent moral results. In the trenches soldiers expect to be fired at. It is all part of the day's work, and they hardly pay any attention to it. But the effect of shells falling out of the blue behind the lines is always bound to be demoralizing. In the open, when the men are on their way to the advanced lines or bringing up stores and ammunition, or even resting in bivouacs, they inspire a wholesome and disconcerting respect for the length of the enemy's arm. This long-range firing has also had the effect of creating a state of panic among the population.

Another result of the direct bombardment by shells of places which till recently the French have only attacked with airplanes has been to show the people of Alsace that the enemy's strength in these districts is not so formidable as they supposed. On the other hand, the fighting that took place in the middle of October in the Thann district and towards Munster on the crests of the Vosges, around the Lingekopf and the Barrenkopf, effectively proved the solidity of the French lines.

DESPERATE FIGHTS FOR CRESTS.

On October 12, after a fierce cannonade lasting for more than 36 hours, the Germans once more advanced in force to the assault of Hartmannsweilerkopf, which since August had relapsed into comparative obscurity. The effect of the bombardment was to reduce what was left of the forest, already a wilderness of leafless and shattered stumps, to a shapeless sea of yawning chasms, in which dead bodies and broken weapons and discarded war material of all descriptions are littered about in hideous confusion.

The rain of shells suddenly stopped; at once a grey wave of German soldiers surged up to the top of the mountain. After four hours' heroic fighting the French, no longer able to defend their advanced trenches, which the bombardment had turned inside out, and overwhelmed by superior numbers, fell back two or three hundred yards to their second line. Warned by the persistent violence of the preparatory bombardment, they were prepared for the infantry assault, and two days before had massed a strong reserve force behind this line, where they were not exposed to the destructive fire that swept the summit. At 2 o'clock on the next morning, without the tell-tale preparation of a bombardment by the artillery, they launched these fresh troops on the enemy, and till 5 o'clock there was a fierce hand-to-hand struggle with bayonets, rifle butts, revolvers, and even knives, and at daybreak the ground lost the evening before was recovered and the much-fought-for summit of Hartmannsweilerkopf was once more in the hands of the French.

In the meantime, farther to the north, near Munster, the Germans were making a determined effort by a surprise attack to gain a footing on the crest of the Linge and in the quarries of Schratzmannele which divide it into two parts. On the 12th, undaunted by the severity of the task before them, they hurled heavy masses of men on the formidable French entrenchments, but could not succeed in breaking through the ranks of the terrible "Diables Bleus," whose mitrailleuses ploughed broad lanes through their close formations and piled up the dead in great heaps in front of the trenches.

With desperate courage fresh troops of the enemy made a second and still more reckless charge, and this time, in spite of further heavy losses, they managed to drive the Chasseurs back a little way and to capture a trench about 80 yards in length. But the "Blue Devils" were not done for. On the 14th, after a few hours' rest, they began a furious counter-attack all along the line from the Linge to Barrenkopf, and after another hand-to-hand fight, in which they used their hunting knives with deadly effect, had won back every foot of ground that had been lost.

The feat was typical of what these extraordinarily fine fighters have done over and over again since the war of trenches began. They have constantly had to resist similar attacks, carried out with all the dogged courage and contempt of death which makes the German soldier so formidable as a fighting man. Sometimes, as in this struggle at the Linge, the weight of numbers has been too much for them, and for a short time they have lost part of a trench. But I believe it is a fact that, since the beginning of this year, they have never once allowed the enemy to keep what they had won in this way for more than 48 hours.

EFFECT ON THE GERMAN MORAL.

Apparently the certainty that every offensive attempt which they make will be followed by a deadly counter-attck is beginning to tell on the spirits of the Germans, who have probably lost twice as many men as the French in these struggles in the Vosges. Their attacks become less and less frequent, owing to the feeling that they are useless, and, in spite of the efforts of their officers to urge them on, it is the opinion of people who know something of the feeling among the German rank and file that the men themselves would greatly prefer the adoption of a strictly defensive attitude. This feeling is not confined to the troops which have been engaged in these encounters in the Vosges and Haut Alsace, but is shared by the strong reinforcements.

The men of the 13th Baden Regt., which has arrived in the south of the Sundgau for a rest behind the lines, are said to be in a particularly low state. "If the war is not finished in six months and I am not killed," one man is reported to have said, "I should like to hang myself." It must not be supposed that such extremes of pessimism are universal. There is plenty of fight still in the great mass of the German armies in Alsace. But it is significant that individual men should have reached the pass of talking openly to strangers, as in this case, of their fears and forebodings, as is also the fact that, because of the increasing number of desertions, the barbed wire barriers on the German-Swiss frontier have in some places been replaced by iron railings 6ft. high.

A general French offensive all along the line in Alsace might produce great results. The dread of it, constantly hanging over the heads of the Germans, is for the present doing very valuable work at a much smaller cost.

THE ADVANCE ON BAGHDAD

STRENGTH OF BRITISH FORCE.

In the House of Lords on December 6, Lord Bryce called attention to recent military events near the Persian Gulf and to the situation in Persia. He suggested that the revolt of the gendarmerie in Persia had been organized by Prince Reuss, a member of one of the most famous houses in Germany, and he declared that robber bands had made anarchy in Central and Northern Persia. The Germans had seized Shiraz, and had only been warded off Teheran by the pressure of considerable Russian troops. The situation called for drastic action on the part of the Russian and British Governments.

Lord Crewe, in his reply, referred to the operations in Mesopotamia, which, he said, had been criticized on the ground that it was improper for General Townshend, with only a single division, to have made his advance towards Baghdad. As a matter of fact, his force was considerably larger than the division of which he was the actual commander, and by competent authorities it was considered sufficient for the task. It was a complete error to suppose that this was a rash military adventure undertaken by General Townshend on his own initiative. The advance on Baghdad had been contemplated some months ago, and a sufficient force had been collected to carry out the operation, the whole proceedings having been thought out by the Commander-in-Chief, Sir John Nixon. The early capture of Baghdad would have been a great stroke, both from a military and a political point of view. The leading of the troops and the behaviour of the troops were above criticism. The task, however, had proved to be heavier than had been expected, owing to the superior forces of the enemy and their powerful armament of artillery.

Proceeding to deal with the main subjects of Lord Bryce's speech, Lord Crewe alleged that the assassination and attempted assassinations of British and Russian officials in Persia had been carried out or attempted by the hired assassins of the Germans. With regard to the Swedish officers of the gendarmerie, he held that the conduct of the Swedish Government throughout had been correct. At Shiraz the British Consul and some representatives of the British Colony had been seized and carried off as hostages. They were, he believd, being well treated, but such an incident demanded serious action on the part of this country.

Lord Sydenham called attention to the singular conduct of the Germans in preparing their people some time ago for the loss of Baghdad. Was that a lure to our troops? No further advance should now take place unless with a reasonable prospect of victory.

QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS.

In the Commons several questions were addressed to the Foreign Secretary on the subject. Mr. Stewart suggested that, as a reprisal, the seizure of the British Consul at Shiraz by the Germans should be followed by a British occupation of the German concessions in Chinese treaty ports, and that the German officials there should be arrested to prevent them from conspiring against the interests of the British Empire. Sir Edward Grey replied that the danger referred to was now the subject of anxious consideration, but it was undesirable to say anything further at present. He added, in reply to Mr. Dillon, that little reliance could be placed on the Persian gendarmerie as a whole, though it was only at Shiraz and Hamadan that they had openly defied the Government. The present Persian Cabinet was sincerely anxious to restore order. The Russian troops now between Teheran and Kasvin would only enter the capital, if they did so at all, to protect life and propety.

NOVEL COMBATS BY SEA AND AIR.

SEAPLANES AND SUBMARINES.

Recent dispatches from the British General Headquarters in France show how engagements between novel weapons of war, which would have attracted considerable attention 18 months ago, are now accepted as commonplace events in 20th century fighting by land and sea. Two of the combats referred to were of an unusual character, one resulting in the destruction of a German submarine off the Belgian coast by a British airplane, the other in the bringing down of a German seaplane after a conflict with a British seaplane.

It is a curious fact that airplanes and seaplanes seem to have had more success in attacking submarines than when fighting what was at one time thought to be their legitimate prey—airships. Before the war there was much talk of meeting an advance of Zeppelins with a swarm of hornets, but the predictions along this line have not been fulfilled. On the other hand, although the value of airplanes and seaplanes in scouting for submarines was recognized, few people expected they would be capable of attacking the boats when located, yet this has been attempted many times, and has succeeded on at least three occasions. On August 26 Squadron-Commander Bigsworth destroyed single-handed a German submarine off Ostend by bombs dropped from his airplane. The boat was observed to be completely wrecked and sank near to the coast. The achievement of Flight Sub-Lieutenant Viney just announced, was, therefore, in the nature of a repetition of this feat. The third case of the kind occurred in the Adriatic on July 1, when a French airman, Sub-Lieutenant Rouillet dropped from a height of 50ft. two bombs on the Austrian submarine U 11. The bombs were said to have exploded in the water very close to the boat, and one of them, bursting near the conning tower, killed four men and wounded several others. The submarine was towed into port for repairs.

ATTACKS ON SURFACE VESSELS.

Seaplanes and airplanes have also scored to a limited extent in attacks on surface vessels. On August 12 Flight-Commander C. H. K. Edmonds was reported to have sunk a Turkish transport by dropping a bomb full on the deck of the vessel in the Dardanelles. German seaplanes assisting in the "blockade" also damaged a few merchant ships by dropping bombs and steel darts upon them, although it is doubtful if a ship has been sunk by this means alone. One or two, however, have been reported "captured" by seaplanes. "Several" merchantmen escaped by dexterous manoeuvring. An important point to notice is that there is no mention of anti-aircraft guns in any case in which an aerial attack at sea has succeeded.

It is, however, the submarine which has figured in the most curious and unexpected situations and enterprises. When one of the British boats under Commander A. D Cochrane, operating in the Sea of Marmara, shelled a troop train on the Ismid Railway, this was but one of their novel achievements. The very first month of the war showed how, in addition to being valuable scouts, submarines could be used offensively in conjunction with surface ships, and how they could also be sent in right under the guns of an enemy's fort to rescue survivors. Four months later, in the Christmas Day raid on Cuxhaven, the submarines were able to wait at an appointed rendezvous for the returning airmen and re-embark them. Recently the use of submarines for laying mines has attracted attention, but less well known is the achievement of Lieutenant Cochin, of the French submarine Papin, in clearing an area of Austrian mines in the Adriatic in August last. He picked his way through the minefield, cut the cables of about 100 mines, and destroyed them.

SUBMARINE DUELS.

Few people can have expected that a submarine would sink another submarine, yet this has happened at least twice in the war, the Italian boat Medusa being torpedoed by an Austrian submarine in June last; and the Austrian boat No. 12 by an Italian submarine in August. If the time comes when by means of an apparatus of the nature of the telephone or microphone it should be possible for one submarine to detect the presence of another, and her bearing, such underwater fights may become common.

The one new machine which has achieved practically nothing of a definite or decisive character in naval warfare up to the present is the airship. A letter from an officer in a destroyer, published in March last, summed up the naval view of these vessels; in regard to which the writer said that, although at night they might drop things on a town, they could not pick out and make accurate shooting at important objects. By day, they would probably not venture near an airplane or anti-aircraft gun. In a sea fight, where a ship was hotly engaged, they might come up unnoticed and drop a few tons of high explosives, but the difficulty of marksmanship would again come in. It was reported that on one occasion a Zeppelin endeavoured to drop bombs on a battleship, but was considerably alarmed when a heavy gun in the latter, trained to extreme elevation, opened fire, the shell bursting uncomfortably close.

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TWO GREAT PARISIAN JOURNALISTS.

GEORGES CLEMENCEAU AND GUSTAVE HERVE.

Dr. Arthur Lynch, M.P., writes in the "Daily Chronicle":—

"I would rather speak with you this morning, Monsieur Clemenceau, than with another man in Paris," I said.

"Because?"

"Because you are the one man free enough and courageous enough to say what you mean."

The old man's eyes twinkled. "Good, good, you are right there! You have seen all the Ministers, I suppose, and not one has said anything worth listening to. Their opinions must necessarily be made on a pattern, and you know beforehand what they are going to say. In 'L'Homme Enchaine' I never say anything that can be useful to the enemy, yet I am a partisan of truth. I think it salutary for the public. But the Censor—I think that institution is even more stupid with us than with you."

And M. Clemenceau cast up his eyes to heaven, as if to say that stupidity was circum-ambient, constant, inevitable.

It was in a modest abode, au fond de la cour (at the further end of the courtyard), in the Rue Franklin, that I found M. Clemenceau quite early one morning, for this Warwick of Cabinets, the redoubtable "tiger" of politics, is a man of quiet tastes and domestic habits. But democracy in Paris never excludes art. While waiting for him I had leisure to admire the many reminders of Greece in her affluence, and to recognise how deeply imbued with the wave of Hellenic things is this doughty political battler.

L'HOMME ENCHAINE.

Mr. Clemenceau has been Prime Minister of France; but even then he gave himself no airs of stertorous dignity. Since the formation of the present French Government he has been invited, even pressed, to take office, but has refusd, partly because there are so many there that he finds it impossible to work with, and partly because he has more freedom, more opportunity to say the words that count, sitting in his little office of "L'Homme Enchainé," than in the gilded seats of power.

Moreover, that is more to his liking.

And so every morning this little sheet appears, enjoys a select circulation, and yet weighs always in the councils of Government. "L'Homme Enchainé" often appears with big white gaps. That means that the Censor and M. Clemenceau are at war to the knife, or rather to the scissors; the Censor gets in some ugly wounds, but these are never mortal. No. That is not quite correct. He did, in fact, kill M. Clemenceau's paper when it was called "L'Homme Libre"; "L'Homme Enchainé" appeared in its place, and that is the reason of the curious title. It is impressive to see in the meagre space of "L'Homme Enchainé" a column and a half of white, surmounted by the title of the article, and finished by the name Georges Clemenceau. Occasionally the struggle is still more bitter, and only the name remains. The public and the Government look at these spaces of Sphinx-like eloquence, and they feel that the Censor has won a Pyrrhic victory.

M. Clemenceau was born in Brittany, but his friends have assured him that he is tinctured with a Mongol type, and that certainly he must have descended from one of the chiefs of the army of Attila. He reminded me vaguely of another eminent man, the Marquis Ito, with his high cheekbones, his clewed-up eyes twinkling with intelligence. M. Clemenceau is now seventy-five. He said he suffered from nothing except that he was old. A friend could safely deny that, for his strong figure, his energy, and fire might be envied by many a man of forty.

On the whole he is an optimist, but not of the shallow and silly variety. He criticises without dread, and he touches even on sacred figures. "Joffre," he says, "is a good sort. As for the Government!" He held up his hands. "Lawyers! lawyers. Parliamentarians! Parliamentarians!" Enough was said.

He has no doubt of the final result, but [illegible]d terrible. We [illegible]ans by using up [illegible] things they are [illegible] Germans, he says, [illegible]ally, but they are [illegible] great machine.

[illegible] ever met Wilhelm [illegible]e had been asked [illegible]d always refused. [illegible] not speak to him [illegible]nging the rules of [illegible] not care to speak to [illegible]erms. Though so [illegible] Clemenceau spoke [illegible]pathetically, of the spirit of France, and he told me stories that made me exclaim, "Why that is as great as the old Revolutionary days."

"Greater," he replied. "In that time people were intoxicated with a vision of a new world which they had not yet brought to a reality. Now, however, they are fighting without disillusion. They do not want to fight for the sake of fighting, but they are fighting for a great principle, and they are determined to fight till victory is won. When the last German has fallen we shall all be ruined, but we shall have saved civilisation for our descendants."

That is a note which I heard again and again in France. The French look upon themselves as the guardians of a sacred gift, and the price of its defence is the blood of a generation.

CITIZEN HERVE.

M. Herve, the editor of "La Guerre Sociale," is also a native of Brittany, but in him the type is unmistakable. One feels it in his cordial welcome, his sparkling eye, his vibrant style, his voice and face, the warmth of his affections, his idealism.

This is the same terrible M. Herve who not long ago was detested by all the militarists, who was imprisoned for refusing to discontinue his peace propaganda who alarmed even the followers of Jaures who was unrepentant and untamed after imprisonment, but who is now loved even by the Chauvins (the French Jingoes). And yet M. Herve has not changed. He is a lover of peace, but when the safety of France is threatened he will defend her to the last. He hates Militarism; but that makes him the less inclined to see Kaiserism victorious in Europe. Better die than that!

And, therefore, whereas before the war "La Guerre Sociale" was an advanced Socialist and peace organ, making a modest weekly appearance, now "La Guerre Sociale" flames out day by day with heatening messages, and reveals itself an organ of comfort to thousands.

I found the famous editor in a back parlour of a modest building, in an unpretentious street; but wherever M. Herve might be found the atmosphere could not be dull. Short, thick-set, square-headed, with a pointed beard, short-sighted eyes. M. Herve looks on the world with the eyes of the mind, and he glows with Celtic spirit.

"La Guerre Sociale" is a one-man paper, although Citizen Herve, as he calls himself, and not Monsier Herve, makes all his collaborateurs his friends. A vast amount of toil falls on his shoulders, but he does not flinch. Thus, all day long he may be found, often with a sandwich for his dinner, but with the wine of life, and the flow of great thoughts, as refreshers.

"This is our trench," he said, indicating that bare little room.

It is a trench of attack as well as of defence. M. Herve sees in this war the fight of the great ideas of the Revolution against the power of Imperial Despotism, and he will not let himself think otherwise than that these great ideals must prevail. Hohenzollernism must be scourged out of Europe.

Certainly that fight will be severe, but we are here to fight, he says.

The erstwhile anti-militarist has sharpened his sword of battle. The light of combat is in his eye. He is on the path of the Dragon, Brute-Force.

THE INDIAN REVIEW

DECEMBER NUMBER: CONTENTS.

II PORTRAITS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

THOUGHTS ON THE WAR. By Mr. H. A. L. Fisher.
THE FORTUNES OF GREECE. By Prof. Ferrand E. Corley, M.A.
THE CIVILIZATIONS OF INDIA AND AMERICA. By the Rev. J. P. Jones.
SIR P. MEHTA. By Mr. K. P. Mehta.
"INDIAN NATIONAL EVOLUTION": A Review. By the Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri.
INDIAN WOMAN AND FREEDOM. By Millie Graham Polak.
NAPOLEON IN EXILE. By Rev. A. Slater.
INDIA'S DUTY TO HUMANITY. By Captain J. W. Petavel, R.E., (Retd.)
PROTECTION FOR INDIAN INDUSTRIES. By Prof. B. Mukherjee, M.A., F.R.E.S.
JAPANESE RELIGIONS. By Mr. V. B Metta.
THE POEMS OF TUKARAMA. By Mr. K. V. Ramaswami, B.A.
THE POPULAR CONCEPTION OF MODERN WARFARE. By Prof. C. J. Varkey, B.A.
INDIAN MUSIC. By Mr. Kannoomal, M.A.
GENERAL VON HINDENBURG.
NAWAB MOHSIN-UL-MULK. By Muzaffer Husain Khan, B.A.
WATER HYACINTH. By Mr. D T. Chadwick.
THE LEGION OF FRONTIERS MEN.
THE TWO NEW MEMBERS OF THE VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. Mr. G. R. Lowndes. Sir C. Sankaran Nair.
INDIAN WAR SONGS. By Mr. S. B. Banerjea.
PORTRAITS AND ILLUSTRATIONS. Miss Edith Cavell. King Constantine, Queen Sophie, Ex-Premier Venizelos. Premier Gounaris. Good-Bye. Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk. Legion of Frontiersmen. Hon. Mr. G. R. Lowndes. Hon. Sir C. Sankaran Nair.

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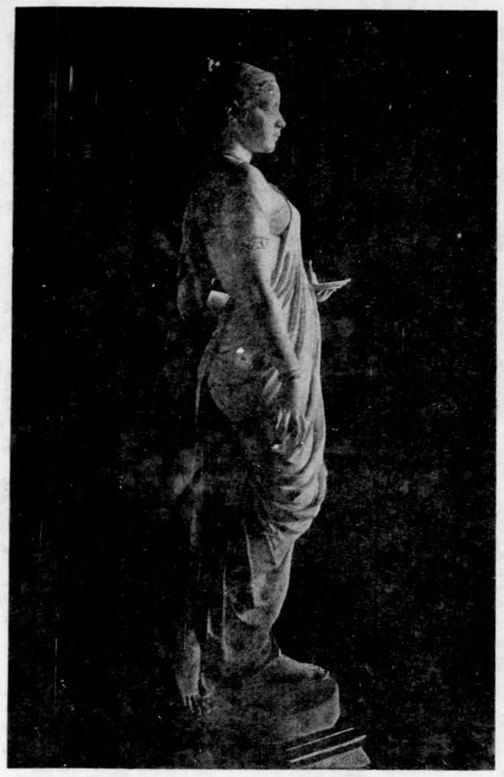

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What the "New India" (Madras) of 16th Dec. 1915 says:—

"A MODERN INDIAN SCULPTOR.

IT IS A SIGN OF THE TIMES THAT INDIAN artists are receiving increasing appreciation from Indian Princes and people. As the spirit of the Nation awakes, the fire of inspiration touches the poets and sculptors and painters, and by their genius it is caught and passed on to the men of high and low degree. **The power and beauty of the sculpture of** Mr. G. K. Mhatre **has given to the GWALIOR DARBAR a Statue that shows the virile power of the MAHADJI SCINDIA, founder of THE SCINDIA DYNASTY, and H. H. THE PRESENT MAHARAJA** is to be congratulated in his discriminating patronage of an artist who can catch the warrior spirit of a race and immortalise it in marble.

The statue of HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY, VICTORIA THE GOOD, for the City of Ahmedabad, also by Mr. Mhatre, **satisfies the most critical by its majestic pose and beauty of conception.** Again the artist has caught the spirit of the great Queen and Empress, who, through the high loneliness of a widowed life, watched the Nations under her sway consolidate and expand.

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Inaugural Addresses of the Congress Presidents ..	1-4
Mr. Gokhale's Speeches ..	3
Dadabhoy Naroji's Speeches	2
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ENGLAND'S MISSION IN INDIA

MR. CARNEGIE ON THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie celebrated his eightieth birthday on November 25. His is a personality which will not be denied attention, observes "India." We are attracted not only by the individual and his career but also by the fact that he has not considered India to lie outside the limits of his interests. As long ago as August, 1906, he was writing in the "Nineteenth Century" to testify to the need for courage and large-heartedness in England's dealings with the great problem of her Eastern Empire.

What had Mr. Carnegie to say nine years ago upon this all-important matter? He set himself the task of combating "two pure delusions which especially afflict Great Britain." The one was "the wholly groundless fear of German rivalry on the sea and in the field of colonisation." Therein the course of events has proved him to be sadly in error. The other he described as the Russian cry of "Wolf!" How the fear of Russian attacks upon India arose he finds it difficult to understand. "Never yet have we been able to obtain from any source a reasonable explanation why Russia should desire, or why she should, if offered, accept such a burden as the control of India." But, he continues, "assuming for a moment that Russia could commit the fatuous folly of invading India there would still be the people of India to be reckoned with." Conquest could only mean the undertaking of the impossible task of holding three hundred millions of people in forcible subjection.

Speaking as one who had in the course of his travels in India been introduced to educated Indians by American officials "who were without exception upon terms of closet intimacy with the people," he claimed to have obtained an insight into the situation in India which few Englishmen can secure. And he comes rapidly to the point:—

That there is a strong and growing desire on the part of educated Indians ultimately to govern their own country goes without saying. They would not be educated if this aspiration did not arise within them. Education makes rebels against invaders. Material benefits conferred by them, however great, count for little against the spirit of national independence. . . . British history cannot be read and understood without inspiring within the studious reader under military control an invincible desire to govern his own country.

WANTED A POLICY OF TRUST.

"Following Indian affairs with interest," Mr. Carnegie bade his English reader to be under no delusion about the Indian problem. "The sentiment has grown rapidly and is continually strengthening. The aim of the educated Indian is to govern his own country some day, and this sentiment must soon permeate the others." But he sees no cause for alarm in the prospect; and his policy for the future is full of the courage of common sense:—

If India be properly guided, no violent revolution need be feared. The movement towards independence would be orderly and slow, although irresistible. . . . The true policy of Britain is to say some day to India, as she said to Canada and Australia, that if she ever feels the time has arrived when she must establish government for herself, so be it. It is because this had been said to the British self-governing colonies that they remain loyal colonies to-day. Proclaim coercion and the part of America will soon be played by them again. When India is told this, the effect will be as it has been with the colonies—to bind her closer and to keep her longer than otherwise within the Empire.

The policy, of course, is no novel one. It has long been familiar to Englishmen who care to read the signs of the times through the pages of Sir Henry Cotton's "New India," but it is worth detailing once more in Mr. Carnegie's own words, for there is nothing of the "visionary" or the "sedition-monger" about this great captain of industry. He makes no secret of his conviction that if India and England ever part company, the blame will not rest with India.

There is no question, as far as thoughtful Indian sentiment is concerned, of "cutting the painter." Every one of the Indians with whom Mr. Carnegie came in contact expressed decided preference for British supervision over that of any other Power. The peoples of India fully appreciate the fact that no other people are to be compared with the British as rulers of others, and that foremost among all their qualities is the righteous judgment they execute. The safety of Britain, as he truly says, lies in this; but there must be sincerest trust in the people themselves. "The problem is internal, not external: it is within, not without India, that the wolf lurks."

THE LOYALTY AND DEVOTION OF INDIA.

DR. JOHN POLLEN'S "FIVE FACTS."

A large audience attended the Congregational Church, West Hill, Dartford, on Monday night (November 29), when Dr. John Pollen, C.I.E., gave an address on "The Loyalty and Devotion of India."

There were (said Dr. Pollen) five facts regarding India which seemed not to be fully realised by the British public. The first was that there was no such country as India in the sense of its being one nation. India was made up of many different nations and included races and peoples in every stage of advance of civilisation. The second fact was that India was not a conquered country, or rather that the Indians were not a subject people. They had not been subdued by British artillery or bayonets, but by something far higher, for they had come under British domination by consent and freely and voluntarily acquiesced in British control. The right policy then was to trust the Indian people all in all, for in India "Faith and Unfaith could ne'er be equal powers." The third great fact was that the people of India on the whole were devotedly loyal, fidelity to the salt of their King-Emperor being their leading characteristic. Of course, there was unrest in India as in any growing community. There were some turbulent spirits in the land and German intrigue had stirred up the dying embers of anarchism; but the intellectual and advanced classes of India, all the warrior castes and clans, and the whole of the agricultural population were wholeheartedly devoted to the King-Emperor and would shed their blood freely in the cause for which Great Britain was fighting. Millions of men and money could be raised in India to resist the common foe. The fourth facts to be realised was that the Indian Army did not consist exclusively of Sikhs and Gurkhas, but of many thousands of Dogras, Pathans, Baluchis, Rajputs, Mahrattas, and Madrasses, to say nothing of Afghans and other martial tribes on the frontiers. The magnificent way in which the Indian Chiefs with their Armies had rallied round the Flag was already a matter of history and the splendid endurance and bravery of the Indian troops at the fronts had been testified to by the British Commanders directing operations against the Hun on three Continents. The fifth fact to be borne in mind was that Indians were not "black men," and that nothing could be more insulting than to allude to or speak of them as "niggers." Only mischievous and ignorant people ever thought of using such language with regard to our Indian fellow-subjects.

As subjects of our Empire, Indians were entitled to the same privileges as ourselves, and under the Proclamations of the Great Queen, of King-Edward the Seventh, and of King-George the Fifth, Indians had the same rights as ourselves; "Leave to live by no man's leave underneath the law." The present war, it was to be hoped, had put an end for ever to "Top-dogism" and "D——d niggerism." In his opinion, at the present moment the best thing for India would be that Lord Hardinge, a Governor-General who understood the people and was loved by them, should be continued in his Viceroyalty until the end of the war. If this could not be arranged it would be no bad thing to send Sir Edward Carson out as Governor-General; he was a warm-hearted Irishman and would soon learn to understand and appreciate the devoted loyalty even of the Home Rulers of India! At any rate, he would learn that there were other places in the world besides Ulster—"India."

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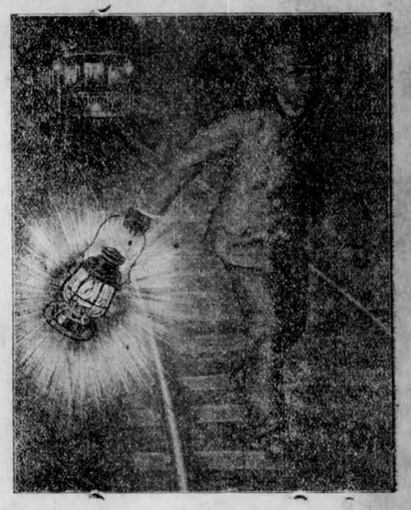

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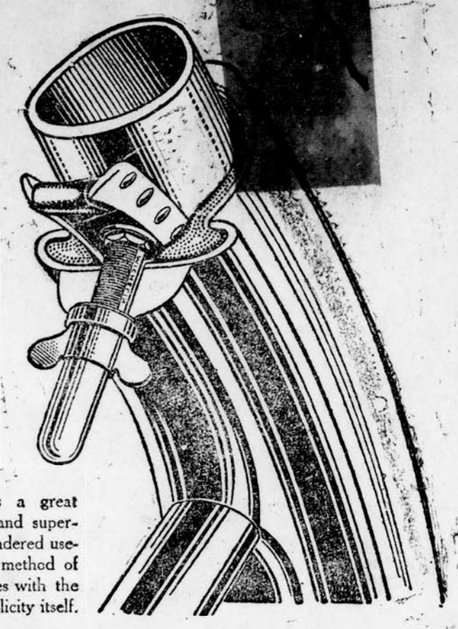

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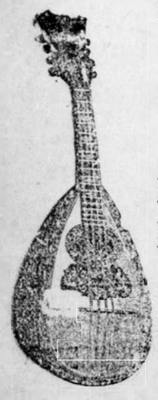

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